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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Another Tanker Damaged; British Push On in Libya; Home Oil Demand Heavy

The World's Day—February 18, 1942

The War: Tanker Damaged Off U. S. Coast

Atlantic: The tanker E. H. Blum, owned by the Atlantic Refining Company, "was damaged" off the United States Atlantic coast Feb. 16, the Navy announced.

Libya: British mobile columns, guarded by fighter planes, pushed deep into the desert area south of the Tmimi-El-Mechili line west of Tobruk "without encountering any opposition." The operation was a continuation of extensive patrol penetrations undertaken by the the British at the south flank of the line where the Axis drive to regain Eastern Libya was brought to a stop.

Mediterranean: The British Admiralty disclosed that "certain convoys" had been passed through the Mediterranean without loss to the British ships or personnel. The British Navy, with the aid of the RAF, claimed to have destroyed 148,000 tons of Axis merchant and naval shipping on the supply routes to Libya in the three months ending Jan. 31, 1942. The German Air Force claimed sinking of an Allied submarine.

Russia: Soviet artillery, some of which was claimed to be directed by radio from Russian guerrilla detachments behind the German lines, was claimed by Moscow to be smashing Nazi positions along the northern and central sections of the front.

China: Assumption of control of the seized British concessions at Tientsin and Canton by the puppet Nanking regime was announced.

Dutch East Indies: United States bombers and fighter planes, operating in southern Sumatra, were reported to have downed four Japanese planes and to have sunk a Japanese transport in collaboration with the Dutch.

Burma: British Imperials were being pushed back from the Bilin River, 50 miles from the Burma Road. Reports of a Chinese force coming to help them from Burma still awaited confirmation.

New England: Home Oil Demand 'Alarming'

Oil men in New England said they were "alarmed" by the number of consumer attempts to fill fuel oil tanks in the face of appeals for reduced consumption. [Page 2.]

National War Labor Board ruled that Boston fishing trawlers must carry normal crew and radio man. [Page 2.]

Washington: Plants Asked to Work Feb. 23

Every industrial plant and factory in the nation producing essential war goods was asked by Donald M. Nelson, Director of War Production, to work at full speed on Washington's birthday, because "the United States is fighting for its life." [Financial Page.]

Two Congressional investigations were ordered by House and Senate Naval Affairs Committees to determine whether the burning of the former French liner Normandie at New York was caused by negligence or sabotage.

New regulations covering service of dollar-a-year men on the War Production Board, prohibiting any person serving "without compensation" from holding any administrative position with the board, were issued by Director Donald M. Nelson. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt, scheduling only one appointment for the day—with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles—began preparing his radio report to the nation, Feb. 23 at 10 p. m.

Resignation of Mayris Chaney, dancer, from the Office of Civilian Defense, was accepted by Director James M. Landis. [Page 8.]

Growing of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants under Federal auspices throughout the Western Hemisphere was recommended by President Roosevelt; Senator Downey (D) of California introduced legislation for this purpose.

Sharp curtailment in the use of critical metals and plastics in musical instruments in order to save "substantial quantities" for weapons, planes and ships, was ordered by the War Production Board.

National: Conference on Auto Wages Called

Officials of automobile plants and of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers were called into conference in Detroit by Sidney Hillman, director of labor for the War Production Board, to discuss wage stabilization proposals.

Americas: Mexico Bans Raw Rubber Exports

Mexico banned exports of raw rubber and rubber goods unless authorized by the Ministry of National Economy. Rubber stocks are sufficient to meet Mexico's domestic needs only, a decree issued by President Avila Camacho stated.

Leaders of two minority political parties in Ecuador denounced in a joint statement the recent protocol signed at Rio de Janeiro settling the border dispute between Ecuador and Peru. The manifesto was signed by Jacinto Jijon Caamano, chief of the Conservative Party, and Antonio Quevedo, leader of the National Eucadorean Union.

Cuba's Senate elected Senator Guillermo Alonso Pujol its new President succeeding Antonio Beruff Mendieta, who resigned.

A decree fixing the 1942 Cuban sugar crop at 3,600,000 long tons was signed by President Batista. The United States is scheduled to get 3,400,000 tons of the total, largest crop since 1930, when the yield was 4,670,993 tons.

In Europe: Vichy to Open Treason Trials

Treason trials of five former French officials will be begun by the Vichy Government tomorrow. The special tribunal set up by the Pétain regime to fix responsibility for the fall of France will launch its accusations against Edouard Daladier and Léon Blum, former Premiers; former Generalissimo Marie Gustave Gamelin; Pierre Jacomet, former Administrator of National Defense Industries, and Guy La Chambre, former Minister of Air.

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to London, inspected the United States Expeditionary Force in Northern Ireland. [Page 6.]

Shooting of another Frenchman, Eugene Marie Lumeau of St. Ouen, Seine Department, for "activity favoring the enemy as the consequence of Communist agitation," was announced by German authorities in Vichy.

Tire rationing will be put into effect soon in Britain, the House of Commons was informed.

In Eire, Sean Lemass, Minister of Supplies, announced in the Dail bread rationing would begin in the near future.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Metropolitan Blackout Is Held Essential

Darkening of Boston for 20-minute period is reported as successful but inadequate.

Chief lesson learned from Boston's successful, 20-minute, practice blackout is the necessity of staging next a regional blackout covering the entire 41 cities and towns of the Boston metropolitan area simultaneously.

Details of last night's test, which brought expert observers here from many parts of the country, plus today's official comments upon its smooth operation are presented in the pages of The Christian Science Monitor by staff writers as summarized below.

At Headquarters:

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, said he was "looking forward to a metropolitan blackout" of the entire Greater Boston area. This area includes 1,500,000 persons, more than one third of the population of Massachusetts.

Elated that no crime or accidents were reported in Boston during its 20-minute darkness test, officials expected to stage the metropolitan test after the other individual communities complete their own local blackouts. [Page 2.]

On the Streets:

Boston's blackout was a success as a very limited test. Much more practice and under more realistic conditions, as well as over a wider area, will be needed to prepare for an actual air raid, in which traffic must be cleared, protective staffs assembled and lights extinguished within a few minutes after hostile aircraft is sighted.

Last night's test was aided by the fact that normal traffic was at a minimum, more than half the big neon displays were off from one-half to a full hour before 10, and everybody had a well advertised hour to work toward. [Page 2.]

In the Air:

Viewed from a plane which circled Boston at 3,000-4,000 feet, the blacked-out City was a dark pocket pricked here and there by small clusters of defense plant lights. Lace-like patterns of silver, yellow, and red light—marking Cambridge, Brookline, and Quincy—framed Boston on three sides, with the inky-black Atlantic Ocean on the fourth. A reporter who saw the lights go quickly out and then, later, blink slowly on, presents an eyewitness story. [Page 2.]

In the Suburbs:

Suburban blackout in Boston was apparently 100 per cent effective, if the procedure as observed in a West Roxbury district is any criterion. The district close by Highland Station on the West Roxbury branch of the New Haven Railroad was effectively darkened at 10:15 p. m.

The only light discernible in the area was from the scores of flickering pilot lights in the gas lamps with which the district is almost completely lighted. The warden patrol was so effective that a casual citizen not on air-raid duty would have been unable to be out on the streets. [Page 5.]

Other Blackouts:

In New Haven and other cities of Connecticut, blackouts, some of them only partial, were held last night. In addition, Lexington, Mass., which has traditions of resistance to dictators, held a blackout test at the same time as Boston's. [Page 5.]

Eyewitness Dispatch From Java: Quick Aid to Dutch Key to War; U. S. Planes Fighting Over Sumatra

British are pushed back by Japanese in Burma—Chinese aid reported 150 miles away.

By the War Editor
Of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

Amid an ever-increasing volume of demands, now strengthened by the stentorian voice of Lieutenant Governor van Mook of Batavia, that the United Nations abandon their disastrous policy of defense for vigorous offensive, comes word from Batavia that American fighter planes and bombers have put in an appearance somewhere in the Dutch East Indies.

How many planes there were was not disclosed, but they were said to be on Sumatra, where such remnants of the British Imperials as escaped from Singapore were reported to have landed.

The Americans were stated to have brought down four Japanese planes and, in collaboration with the Dutch, to have sunk one large transport. The general hope is that they are the precursors of sufficient American help arriving in the nick of time to keep the invader off the great Dutch bastion of Java.

In Burma, there was little sign of effective reinforcements for the British defending Rangoon and reports that the Civil Evacuation Department had begun moving its own employees into the interior indicated that further setbacks in that field might be expected.

British forces were being forced back from the Bilin River nearer to Pegu, 40-odd miles away, where the Burma Road could be cut. Meanwhile a Chinese force was reported, without confirmation, to be working down from Burma into Thailand at a point 150 miles from where the British were fighting.

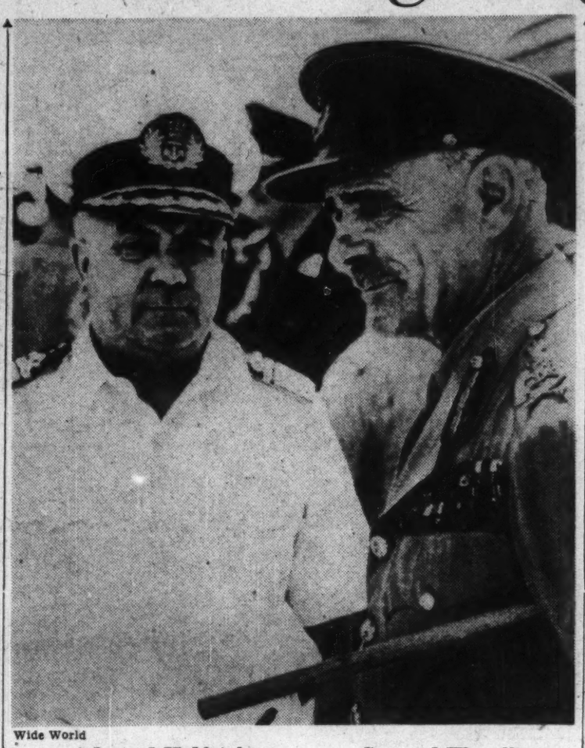
Meanwhile, in the Dutch East Indies, as the people of Java braced themselves for the expected attack, the Japanese contributed to the anxiety by bombing Koepang, chief city of the Dutch Timor, and the Lesser Sunda islands east of Java. The Dutch, however, prepared for the systematic destruction of all their wealth, which already has been done in Sumatra and Borneo to the value of $540,000,000.

In the Philippines, General MacArthur reported increased enemy activity, while in Singapore the Japanese for the moment were mainly occupied in self-congratulation ceremonies for their victory.

Dutch East Indies:

American fighter planes and bombers aiding in the battle for the Dutch East Indies have struck damaging blows at Japanese aircraft and invasion forces in Southern Sumatra, the United Nations'

Continued on Page 11, Column 1



Wide World

Admiral Helfrich **General Wavell**

Chief of the United Nations' Far East Fleet and the commander of land, air, and sea forces in the area are shown as they conferred recently at a Netherlands East Indies air base. Photo passed by Australian censor.

All-Out Drive Against Rumors Unites Factions at Washington

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—The President and Congress joined today in appealing for less rumormongering and more solid unity behind the serious business of winning the war.

Congress was not lecturing the country; it was lecturing itself on the need of keeping above the low ceiling of party politics and in the end Democrats and Republicans were, in effect, taking a new vow to keep partisanship out of the war.

And President Roosevelt was not blaming the country for alarmist and defeatist rumors; he was blaming the Capital which he described in no gentle terms as the worst rumor-factory and a more prolific source of lies than any other place in the United States.

These rumors are rarely published—this time Mr. Roosevelt wasn't criticizing the press—but they most assuredly do get talked. Incoming visitors from all parts of the nation bring their own versions of tall tales and the stories usually grow taller rather than shorter in the rarefied atmosphere of inside misinformation which is so accessible in Washington.

Two Rumors Punctured

The two rumors which Mr. Roosevelt took the occasion of his midweek press conference to puncture were:

1. That the damage to American ships during the Pearl Harbor attack was a lot greater than reported by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in the statement he released immediately after his return from Hawaii. Reports of constantly larger damage have been circulating for some little time and the President told the correspondents that they could best be described as r-o-t.

2. The repeated argument that American loans to Russia would not operate particularly to help the Soviets fight Hitler but would in the end make the U. S. S. R. too powerful in the postwar era. The President held that this view was on a par with other rumors emanating from Washington. He said that the strategic value to the United States of the Russian loans could best be measured in terms of dead Germans and smashed tanks.

Deliveries to Russia

But the conference was not all negative, was not all devoted to rumor-deflating. Concretely, Mr. Roosevelt announced:

That American shipments of armaments would be reaching Russia on full schedule, meeting commitments to Moscow 100 per cent, by March 1, or in less than two weeks.

That the deliveries which had been held up for a few weeks following Dec. 7 would be quickly made up.

That American war supplies would be arriving in Russia in time to aid the Soviet Union to counter the expected spring offensive of the Nazis.

That a second loan of about $1,000,000,000 is being arranged with Moscow since most of the first loan

Continued on Page 11, Column 7

Monitor reporter finds destruction of oil resources is complete—Holding of Java seen difference between relatively early and certain victory or prolonged, exhausting struggle.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 18—The most vital and imperative opportunity which the struggle for the Pacific may offer to Allied arms lies within their grasp today if Washington and London will seize it before it is too late.

Japan has lost the main objective of its attack on the East Indies. I have reached Batavia to discover that, for once, the destruction of resources most vital to the enemy actually is a superb fact instead, as too often in the past, only a figment of propaganda and imagination.

Every well, refinery, and storage tank under Dutch control has been destroyed before falling into enemy hands. For at least six months the Japanese forces will not be able to extract a single drop of oil from this Dutch reservoir.

If Java Holds

While Java holds, this means the Allies will be able to bomb the Japanese in their efforts to restore the oil resources of the Indies. It means the Allies would be assured a time when the reinforcements of the United Nations would be in a position to strike as Japan exhausts its reserve supplies.

But should Java fall, then Japan would be in a position to re-drill the wells to obtain the necessary strength to resist the Allied counteroffensive.

The Dutch already have performed miracles. Their courage and competence are the most heartening thing I have yet seen in the course of my entire journey from Honolulu. Here they have unhesitatingly destroyed some of the world's most valuable material properties estimated to be worth more than $500,000,000.

[The estimate of $500,000,000 damage through the Dutch "scorched earth" policy apparently refers to the islands of Sumatra and Borneo. The damage done by destruction of installations at Palembang alone is reported at $100,000,000.]

Men, Guns, Planes Needed

But the defense of Java requires more than courage.

It requires the immediate dispatch of every ship, man, gun, and plane that can be rushed to this bastion of the Far Pacific. Most of all is a desperate need for fighter planes—not piloted by raw recruits but by the ablest and most experienced pilots available. The loss of Java conceivably might not mean the loss of the war. But the holding of Java could make a real victory certain within a foresee-

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Martial Law Proposed For Pacific Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—The establishment of martial law throughout a wide zone along the Pacific Coast as the essential means of coping with Japanese "fifth columnists" is under favorable consideration by the Department of Justice, it was authoritatively learned today.

Without the freedom to deal peremptorily with native-born Japanese in the vital defense areas of the West Coast States, Justice Department officials declared that they have gone as far as they can in the removal of enemy aliens and that is not far enough effectively to control "fifth column" activity.

A special representative of the Justice Department has just completed a survey of the situation on the Coast at first hand and it is on the basis of his findings particularly that the Department is expected to recommend the creation of a military zone throughout the Pacific Coast area and inland perhaps 100 miles.

The growing demand from the West Coast States that more stringent action be taken to secure them from the kind of Japanese civilian co-operation with the enemy which marked Pearl Harbor is finding more response in Washington today than it did even two weeks ago, and with the fall of Singapore and the engulfing of the Dutch East Indies, the Government is now more ready to act on the possibility of a Japanese at-

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Superior Guns of Germans Won Tank Battle in Libya

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 18—That British tanks were handicapped all through the Libyan Desert offensive by a shortage of spare parts and trained mechanics, that they were mechanically less reliable than models the Nazis were using, and that the 50 m.m. guns in Nazi tanks could penetrate the British tanks at 1,500 yards while the British could not return the compliment at a longer range than 800 yards—these are disclosures I can make today in presenting the first comprehensive appraisement of the recent British offensive in North Africa based on authoritative information.

These facts emphasize the high merit of the Eighth Army's actual fighting performances in the first full-scale experience of new-type warfare. They explain why Prime Minister Winston Churchill's repeated and emphatic forecast of the destruction of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces came only partly true. They dispel confusion in the public thought that followed the news that British advance elements were in retreat and that the enemy was advancing instead of being crushed. They emerge just as the whole question of British organization behind the fighting men is opened anew by Mr. Churchill's establishement of a detailed inquiry into the breakaway of the German warships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau through the English Channel.

The fact is that the British, like Americans and the rest of the Allies, are still in the learning stage as regards the new-style warfare developed so carefully in peacetime and exploited so acutely now by the Germans and Japanese. The Italians have not mastered it yet, and Italian forces the British met recently in the Western Desert were impregnated strongly with Nazi officers and noncommissioned officers.

Flawless Communication

The British had large available reserves, but the advantage was nullified to a great extent by the German's ability to fire four-and-a-half-pound shells effectively from nearly twice the range at which the British could use their two-pounders.

The importance has been stressed, too, of flawless communication through the entire chain of the Nazi command.

The enemy used his tanks with the utmost caution, never willingly bringing them to bear except against weaker opposition. Quick German orientation of plans in fol-

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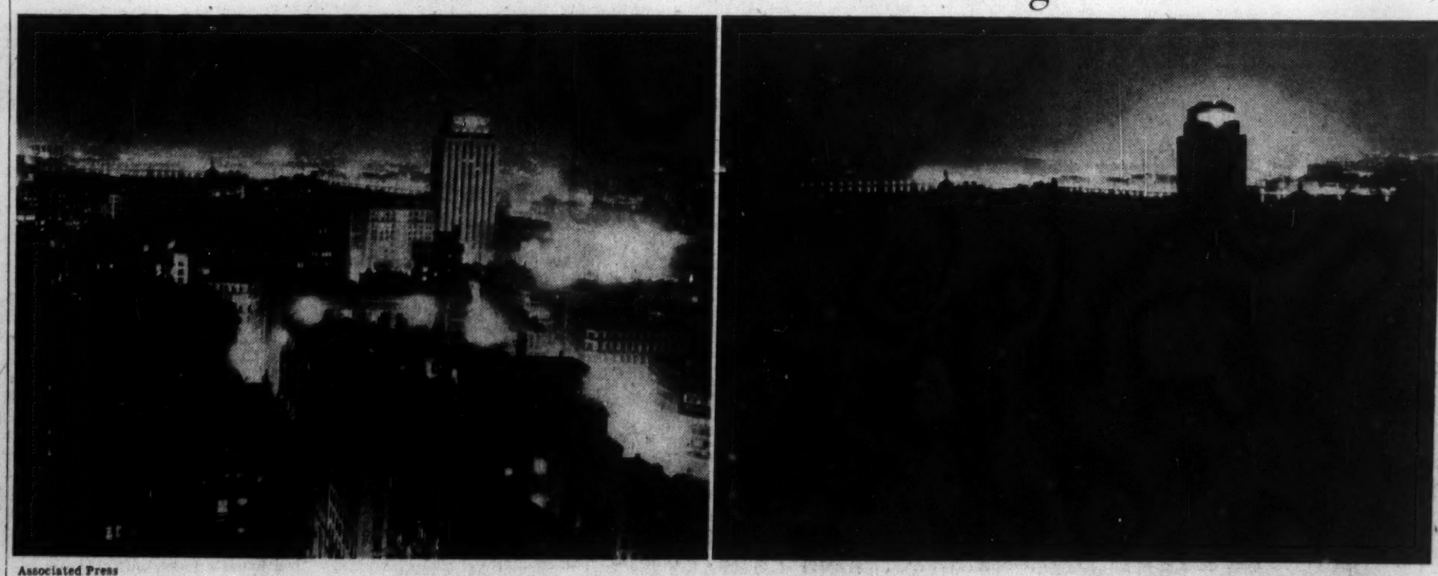
The Blackout: Before and During



Associated Press

Boston's First Experiment With 'Lights Out'

Left: Boston just before the blackout last night, as seen from the Custom House tower, looking northwest. The lights in the background are those of Cambridge. Right: A few minutes after 10 p. m. Tuesday, Feb. 17, the same view. Boston is blacked out. The tower with the light near the top is Suffolk County Courthouse where blackout officials, including Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York observed the blackout, which was held to be successful. Cambridge's lights in the background remain, unaffected by Boston's blackout, and providing a sharp contrast to it.

Hub's Darkness Outlines Urgent Need for Complete Metropolitan Area Blackout

Street Observer of Blackout Sees Need for More Tests

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To an observer on the streets of Boston during last night's blackout several deficiencies were apparent. First, was the fact that about one half of the large Neon display signs—these are the lights that are particularly valuable to enemy bombers because their rays tend to cut through mist—were extinguished long before 10 p. m.

Some were out at nine; most of the others were out by 9:30; only a very few remained on until 10. While all were extinguished during the period of the blackout, making the 20-minute period a success in the opinion of those charged with protecting the public, it is no less a fact that the test failed to give any accurate gauge as to just how fast a real blackout might be effected.

Whether some of these lights were turned off early because of mechanical difficulty in control (the necessity for climbing to an inaccessible switch, for example), or simply because crews detailed to that job had so many signs to take care of they had to start early to finish by 10, is a question authorities may wish to explore.

For the present, expectation is that enemy raids will—if they come at all—be sporadic forays either aimed at specific war-production units or general-nuisance raids showering incendiaries. This, for the time being at least, means there will not be continuous nightly blackouts. Instead, when spotters give the alarm blackouts will be ordered on the instant.

Speed Will Be Essence

Speed will be of the essence. There will be no specified time for crews of workmen and wardens to aim at. Sirens will wail their eerie progression of tones and things will have to move fast.

Last night the streets were almost deserted. Until 9:55 p. m., when a few persons came out of hotels, theaters, and restaurants to see the event, there were two air-raid wardens, or auxiliary police, or regular police for every citizen on Washington Street. Some stores had removed merchandise from their windows. They didn't need to. There were one or two auxiliary police armed with three-foot hardwood sticks in front of every window. At the earlier roll calls they had been warned to exercise common sense and not to indulge in over-zealous enforcement. But at the same time the Governor's order for the blackout was read to them, and they understood they had authority to wield the club if their orders were disobeyed, or if untoward events warranted.

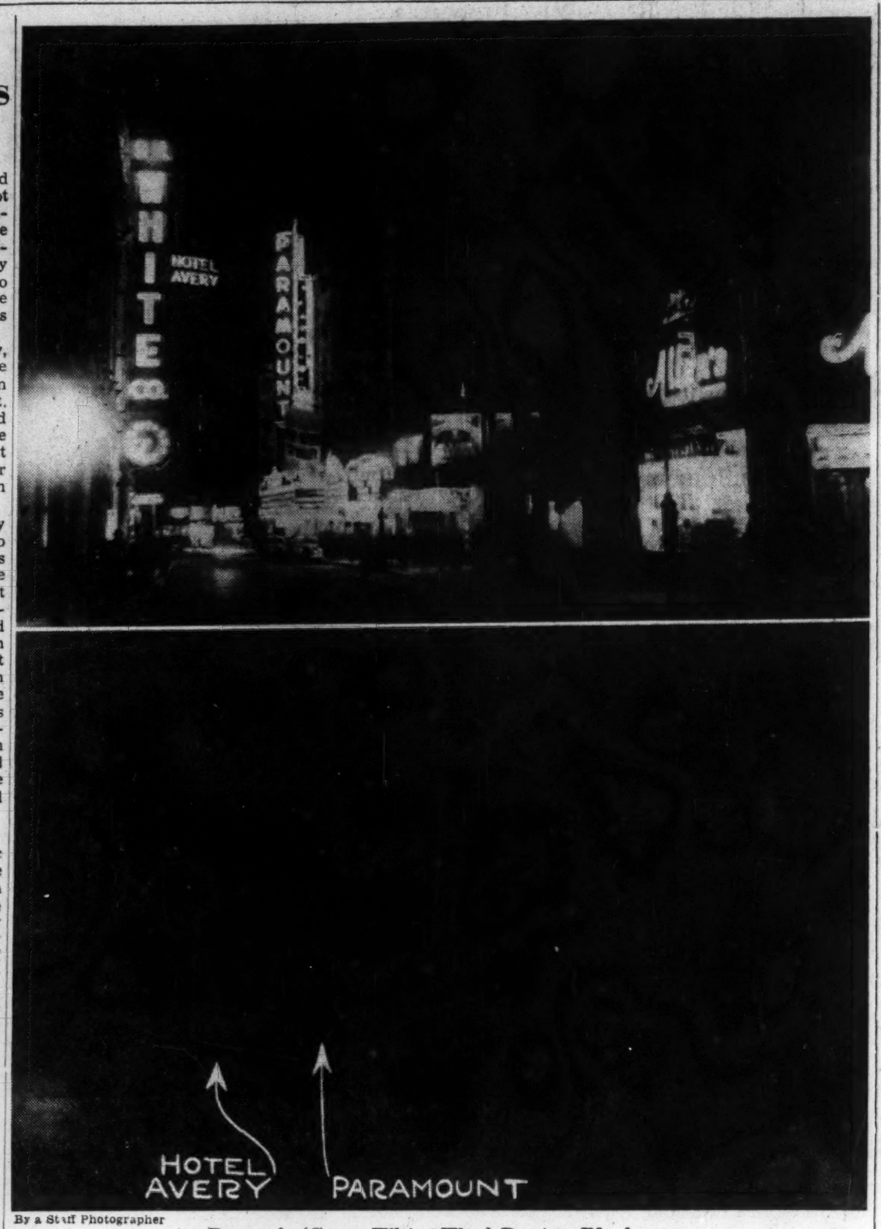
At Station 16 in the Back Bay, where this writer observed the roll call, the men were put in an alert, though genial, mood by Capt. Thomas F. Harvey, who pointed out that it was a test and that the auxiliary police making their first tour of duty might well refer their problems to the uniformed men who would be nearby.

The auxiliary police amply proved their worth last night. No act of vandalism or robbery was reported. If any comment need be made it might be to suggest that they be provided with a distinctive helmet or white arm band (both of which are said to be in prospect) and that the helmet and/or arm band have a touch of phosphorescent paint. When the lights went out last night it was difficult to distinguish the auxiliary police, dressed as they were in civilian garb. Their badges could be seen only at close range. The white arm bands of the Air Raid Wardens were visible.

Much Interest in Sirens

Officials and the general public evinced as much interest in the sirens as in the blackout itself. On downtown streets they were quite audible, but residents in Back Bay apartments said they probably would not have heard the sirens if the radio had been playing. However, in case of air raids, the alarm also would be sounded over the radio, so provision of warning loud enough to penetrate closed apartments in which radios are playing probably is as unnecessary as it is impossible.

It perhaps is worthy of some note that despite all the advance warning given of last night's test, and despite the setting of an exact hour for the cutting off of lights, there were isolated instances of lights remaining on. There were at least two electric signs glowing over Washington Street a full two minutes after 10, and the traffic lights continued to operate for two and one half minutes.



By a Staff Photographer

Boston's 'Great White Way' During Blackout

The downtown theater district on lower Washington Street was snuffed into darkness at a few minutes after 10 o'clock last night when the air raid sirens warned that Boston's first blackout test was in action. The artist has labeled the dim outlines of a silhouetted Hotel and Theater.

Oil Shortage Danger Brings Rush for Fuel

Danger of a critical fuel oil shortage sent Boston home owners to the telephone today in a large-scale effort to stock up, alarmed oil dealers said, and at the same time Gov. Leverett Saltonstall issued an appeal for curtailed fuel oil consumption.

The Independent Oil Men's Association of New England reported that Boston dealers had received a "veritable storm" of calls today from householders wishing to fill their fuel oil tanks.

The dealers attributed the "jammed telephone lines" to public "panic" and, in some instances, "selfish lack of patriotism," Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Associated, reported.

Meanwhile Governor Saltonstall appealed to homeowners to curtail consumption by leaving homes and offices at 65 degrees. "We won't want to ration fuel oil if we can possibly help it," he declared.

Other proposed means of cutting consumption recommended by the Governor, by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and the Oil Men's Association, included:

Mr. Morrill said the Federal restrictions on fuel oil which he described yesterday as imminent were now in effect. These prohibited deliveries until stores were down to two-week minimums, or else down to 20 per cent of tank capacity.

By forcing use of the reserves now held in consumers' tanks, the East Coast can save 68,000,000 gallons in the next few weeks, he said.

Mr. Morrill added that in his opinion if the general demand for oil continued at this morning's rate, then "very definitely, in 10 days, there would have to be rationing."

1. Turn down thermostat 10 degrees at night. (Approximate saving, 10 P. C.)
2. Reduce thermostat setting during day. (Approximate saving, 3 P. C. per degree of reduction.)
3. Keep air sufficiently humid. Lower temperatures will be more comfortable.
4. Adjust radiators and registers in order to get proper allocation of heat.
5. Avoid opening of doors and windows to cool rooms; turn off radiators instead.
6. Close bedroom doors at night; this avoids chilling entire house.
7. Keep radiator vents in good working order; this insures use of full radiation area.
8. Close fireplace flues when not in use; this stops leak of warm air.
9. Caulk cracks around windows and doors with weatherstripping.
10. Shut off unused rooms.

Plans Made for Wider Test After Towns Hold Own Trials

The gilded State House dome, long a Boston landmark, will be camouflaged with a coat of dark gray paint within a few days, Gustave W. Everberg, State Superintendent of Buildings, announced today after a conference with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cheered by Boston's completely successful blackout, public safety officials today started preparation of plans for a metropolitan "lights out" test to include Boston and its suburbs.

Until the various communities in the region conduct individual blackouts, however, the regional test will not be scheduled, officials said.

Today J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, said he was "looking forward to a metropolitan blackout" of the entire Greater Boston area, including 41 cities and towns.

This area includes approximately 1,500,000 persons, more than one-third of the population of Massachusetts.

Praising highly the Boston blackout and the preparations which made it so effective, Mr. Farley said that until a surprise blackout is "pulled off" the real effectiveness will not be known.

The Massachusetts Director declared that John Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and his associates, did "an extraordinary job of preparing for the blackout."

However, he said, "until rehearsals are held under conditions more closely approximating an emergency, we are still in the experimental stage. If an air raid comes, we are not going to know a week in advance."

Therefore, Mr. Farley warned Bostonians against complacency.

In addition, he explained that a 20-minute blackout does not present difficulties that an emergency three-hour blackout would. The prolonged blackout would present three difficulties, he said:

1. A serious traffic problem. While motorists can be persuaded to remain halted for 20 minutes, three hours would be a different story.
2. In a 20-minute blackout disorderly elements do not have much chance.
3. Notification to residents, wardens and others would be a vastly greater problem.

While defense plants were allowed to operate during last night's blackout without turning out their lights, the Army shortly will set a deadline by which such plants must be equipped for blackout operations. Those not meeting this deadline will be forced to shut down completely during future blackouts, Mr. Farley stated.

Need for a complete metropolitan Boston blackout was sharply accentuated as blazing lights from communites surrounding Boston outlined the city, made it easy for an enemy bomber to follow the Charles River in a bombing raid.

So obvious was this need that immediately after Boston and state public safety officials had voiced their satisfaction with the Boston test, they expressed conviction that a metropolitan blackout was a near future necessity.

La Guardia Insistent

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, in Boston to hear for himself the effectiveness of the city's air-raid sirens and to view the blackout, was the first to insist a regional blackout must be held. Immediately this statement was reiterated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and other officials.

Machinery is already established to stage a regional blackout when ordered, it is understood. It merely needs perfecting touches, to be found necessary after individual cities hold their tests.

Chairman John J. Walsh of the Boston Committee on Public Safety said that much of the success of the blackout was due to the "splendid co-operation" of the police of surrounding cities. For the first time, he said, a new plan for diverting incoming traffic from the city was pupt into operation with motorists being checked by suburban police at 36 key points around the outskirts of the Hub. Police further out co-operated with the men at the key positions, Mr. Walsh added.

The traffic diversion plan was worked out by Philip T. Desmond, a Boston Traffic Commission engineer.

Individual municipal blackouts will be conducted throughout Massachusetts with considerable rapidity now that Boston and Lexington have experienced such success.

Worcester, the State's second largest city, will hold its test on Feb. 25 from 9 to 9:30 p. m. Hingham, site of a naval ammunition dump and of a future gigantic shipyard for construction of naval escort vessels, will hold its blackout two days earlier from 9 to 9:20 p. m. Newton's "lights-out" will come Feb. 24 from 9 to 9:20 p. m.

Other municipal blackouts already approved include:

Peabody, Hamilton, Beverly and Topsfield, Feb. 26, from 9 to 9:20 p. m.

Danvers, Boxford, Wenham, Ipswich, and Manchester will also have blackouts on Feb. 26. The town of Marion has set Feb. 22 from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m.

Several other communities have already applied for permission to hold blackout tests. The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is expected to hand down permission quickly.

While Boston was staging its blackout the Connecticut shore line from West Haven to New London had a semi-regional test. It ranged from a partial blackout in New Haven, where street lights remained on, to New London, where all lights except those in defense and naval plants were blacked out.

From the 16th floor parapet of the Suffolk County Courthouse this reporter watched Boston's 800,000 residents collectively drag the mantle of darkness over its 46 square miles of industrial plants, office buildings, streets and homes.

Peeping through this outside effective cover were the lights of a few defense plants authorized to continue pouring out war goods without blacking out, and aviation lights. These beacons, atop the courthouse and the Custom House, stabbed the night as they never have before. Also cutting the mantle were narrow-beamed searchlights which followed planes carrying official observers over the inked-out city.

Pall of Darkness Hides City From Plane Soaring Over It

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twinkling lights, far below the wings of an air liner soaring over Boston, went out in little patches last night, as a huge black curtain settled down over the face of the city.

From above, flying at 4,000 feet, blacked-out Boston was as a sky of stars which has been shut from view by a passing cloud.

I was one of a group which circled about the City in an American Airlines passenger plane between 9:50 and 10:30 p. m. We watched the lights blink out at 10, and later come slowly, hesitantly, back after 10:20.

Not all at once, nor one by one, but in clusters the tiny spots winked out. You would glance away from an area alight, and look back in a moment to see the last straggling bits of illumination ducking from view.

Some electric constellations cut through the cloud, as if it had settled in giant pockets, leaving gaps here and there in the haze. These constellations were defense plants. One tiny quadrangle its corners marked by red lights, was the airport we had left a few minutes before.

City and Ocean Merge

The illusion of a sky and smothered stars was best when we circled over western corners of the city. Then, looking east over the pitch-black ocean, you could not see where the city ended and the water began, nor could you tell where the sky merged with the water out beyond. It was all one sea of inky blackness, pricked here and there by minute, sparkling jewels.

Then—the lights came on again. A streamer of street lamps leaped into view, cutting like a silver knife across the darkness. Other streamers: elevated railway lines, bridges, highways, wove a lace-like pattern. One by one, in helter-skelter fashion, other single bulbs blinked on to fill in the details of a city alight.

And Boston began once again to move. Headlights crept down long, thin strips of silver; the bright windows of a rapid transit car moved slowly around a curve; a red spot flashed on and off. The city had been motionless, somnolent; now 800,000 people began again a night's activity.

We had gathered at the East Boston Airport shortly after nine o'clock—a group of nine reporters and ten or 12 public safety officials. The big American Airlines passenger plane taxied across the field at 9:50 p. m. and zoomed out over the harbor toward South oBston.

Harvard Bridge Dangled

Below, on our right, was Cambridge, a brilliant latticework of red, white, and yellow light. We could see the Charles River, a totally dark stream between Boston and the University City. Crossing it at intervals were thin fingers of illumination.

When the lights in Boston had been snuffed out, Cambridge on the one side and Brookline on the other framed a pocket of darkness. Lamps half way across the Harvard Bridge had been extinguished, so that the effect was as of a single silver streak which abruptly plunged into total blackness.

There was little moon—only a fingernail rim dared defy the blackout regulations of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—and so the rivers and harbor were not shining, as we had expected them to be. No enemy bomber could have got his bearings by means of them last night.

Nor would he have escaped the alert anti-aircraft gunmen. Frequently we were spotted by brilliant searchlight beams which shone on the under side of the wings and caught the propellers in a haze of gray. The beam was so bright it illuminated the entire interior of the plane, and one could read small print by the light of its reflected rays.

Above the plane, the searchlight stream pierced the sky and, reflected on tiny dust particles of the stratosphere, seemed to be coming down on us from some far distant planet.

Stewardess Saves the Night

Neal Herrick, Greater Boston Deputy Blackout Officer, who was with us, had asked the pilot to go down Commonwealth Avenue to Kenmore Square—as if he were directing a taxi. By this means, we had hoped to keep track of downtown Boston. But before long, no one knew just where he was; no one, that is, except the young, red-headed stewardess, Miss Luella Bendick, who did yoeman work pointing out landmarks with which she had become familiar.

Together, the men and the girl spotted Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a bright, familiar pattern on the river bank. I was able to place the vague outline of Harward Yard, and now and again I would find the Fenway in the dark, and then lose it again.

An occasional muffled light marked the consequences of some householder's carelessness. But these were rare. No tiny light, like matches, could be seen. Skylights and illuminated advertising signs had apparently been conscientiously extinguished.

It was a good job. Without the benefit of brightly lighted surrounding towns, it would have been completely impossible to tell where one was; where the shore line began; where military targets were located. A total regional blackout, the party agreed, would certainly be a tremendous boon to Boston's defense.

Boston Students Just Must Help By Tardiness

Teachers in five Boston high schools today told their students that they could—no, they must—come to school late!

In fact, they fixed the official tardiness at exactly one hour, for by that margin the school system hopes to lighten the morning rush on the streetcars and Elevated. The thousands of youngsters who have hitherto swarmed into the 8:30 a. m. peak of local transportation will be lifted out, for school is to open at 10 a. m. instead of 9.

The change is made at request of the Boston Elevated. It begins as an experiment, is bound to run until the beginning of the April vacation on April 19, and then it sticks or doesn't, according to how it has worked out.

The school day will not be shortened, but will simply be set back an hour, the schools closing at 3:30 instead of 2:30. The high schools to go on the new schedule are the English High, Boys' Latin, Girls' Ltain, Commerce, and the Girls' High.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

United Service Organizations Benefit Show sponsored by the Belmont Women's Republican Club. The program includes the showing of motion pictures entitled "Japs Bomb Pearl Harbor" and "This Amazing America," the latter in technicolor. Music will be furnished by courtesy of Waverley Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars band. At the Belmont High School, 8 p. m.

An illustrated lecture entitled "Background of the Inca Empire" will be given by Dr. Alfred V. Kidder, 2nd, of Harvard University. This lecture, free to the public, is given under the joint auspices of the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts and the Boston Society of Natural History. At the Museum of Natural History, Berkeley Street, at 8 p. m.

"Glimpses of the Netherlands East Indies," a feature-length sound movie with realistic native music forming a background as Java, Sumatra, Niaf, the Celebes, and Bali flash on the screen. At the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, at 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Concert by the orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music. A feature of the conservatory's 75th anniversary week. In Jordan Hall, 8:15 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

Ice Follies of 1942, starring Evelyn Chandler and Bess Ehrhart. Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "American Minor Arts" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Musicale Club will hold a Concert. Members of the Thursday Morning Musicale Club of Watertown, will entertain at the Unitarian Building, Church Street, Watertown. The guest artist will be Edward Marsh, tenor, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Lillian Terwilliger. There will be other musical entertainment. At 10:30 a. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Axis Aliens Soon Barred From Vital Areas

Axis aliens in Boston will soon be prohibited from entering any area where vital defense industries or necessary defense supplies are located, it was disclosed today by Earl G. Harrison, Supervisor of the new Identification Program for aliens of enemy nationality, and assistant to United States Attorney Francis Biddle.

A survey to determine these zones is already under way and restrictions will be applied within a few weeks, declared Mr. Harrison, who was in Boston today to expedite local alien enemy registration, which began on Feb. 9 and will continue through the 28th.

Boston is lagging far behind in the daily quota considered necessary to complete registration of the City's 27,300 aliens by the 28th, he said, explaining that one purpose of his visit was to enlist the aid of social workers and social agencies in touch with this element of the population.

Boston's aliens number approximately 11,000 Germans, 16,200 Italians, and 100 Japanese. These figures, Mr. Harrison explained, are based on the 1940 alien population figures when all aliens in the country were required to register.

Any German, Italian, or Japanese citizen and resident of Boston who fails to obtain his identification certificate before the 28th will be subject to exceedingly severe penalties, he is warned, and such failure, if found to be deliberate, will undoubtedly result in internment for the duration of the war.

Alien registration is being conducted at post offices, where certificates, in the form of a booklet containing photograph of the applicant, his finger print and other descriptive material is being prepared. These certificates will be delivered to aliens personally at their place of residence, the Washington official continued, where the postman will compare the photograph with the individual confronting him before he delivers the certificate.

Aliens May Sue

Clarification of the laws relating to prosecution of litigation by enemy aliens was made today by Judge Charles H. Donahue of Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. The question of whether an enemy alien can prosecute a suit for damages against a United States citizen or corporation was presented to the court Monday. Today's ruling held:

1. That the Federal law restricting enemy aliens from taking any action in the nation's courts applies only to aliens not residents of this country.
2. That there is no Presidential proclamation preventing action by enemy aliens under the Enemy Trading Act as in World War I.

In making his ruling, Judge Donahue denied the petition of the General Wool Company of South Boston.

Waterproof Garment Workers Go on Strike

Boston got its first big wartime strike today when the waterproof garment workers' union called out nearly 2,000 members in 18 factories.

This is the rainwear center of the country, and 800 or more of the workers involved are producing raincoats, etc., for the Army and Navy.

Higher wages and shorter hours were asked by the union, which is a branch of the International Ladies Garment Workers of the American Federation of Labor.

A strike at the Noank Shipbuilding Company of Noank, Conn., was also called today by the union there. The yard is doing work for the Navy.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Becoming colder this afternoon with the temperature falling to well below freezing tonight. Moderate winds this afternoon becoming gentle tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Colder tonight with diminishing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:21 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Thursday, 2:46 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:50 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

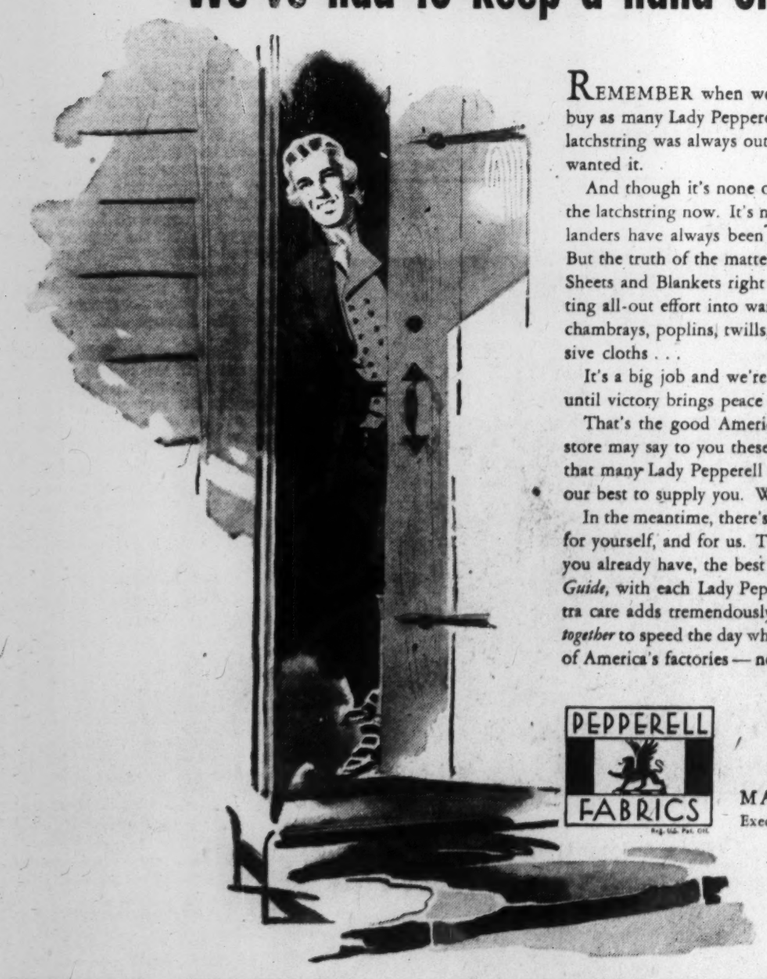
An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

We've had to keep a hand on the latchstring!



REMEMBER when we used to say, "Come one, come all, and buy as many Lady Pepperell Sheets and Blankets as you like"? Our latchstring was always out, and you got what you wanted when you wanted it.

And though it's none of our doing, we've got to keep a hand on the latchstring now. It's not to our liking, either, for you New Englanders have always been our best customers, our warmest friends. But the truth of the matter is, we can't make enough Lady Pepperell Sheets and Blankets right now to go around. Not when we're putting all-out effort into war orders — thousands of Pepperell Sheets, chambrays, poplins, twills, drills, canton flannels, shoe linings, abrasive cloths . . .

It's a big job and we're *all* in it. In it until the last gun is fired, until victory brings peace to the world.

That's the good American reason why your favorite department store may say to you these days, "Sorry — we just can't let you have that many Lady Pepperell Sheets or Blankets right now." We'll do our best to supply you. We're sure you'll understand.

In the meantime, there's something you can do — for our soldiers, for yourself, and for us. That is — *conserve* . . . take care of the sheets you already have, the best you know how. The new Pepperell *Buy-Guide*, with each Lady Pepperell Sheet, will tell you how simple extra care adds tremendously to sheet life. That way we'll be *working together* to speed the day when there'll be no hands on the latchstrings of America's factories — no shadows of war to darken our doorsteps.

PEPPERELL FABRICS

Pepperell MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Executive Offices: 160 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Schools and Colleges Urged To Train 'Leaders' for Army

By Millicent Taylor
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18 — What the Army needs most from education today is young men who are leaders — corporals and sergeants who can instruct small groups of men, look out for their welfare, supervise them, obtain their willing and cheerful obedience and co-operation.

This is the need listed as most urgent by Brig. Gen. William G. Rose, assistant to the Adjutant General, War Department, in a speech read by Brig. Gen. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 37th Brigade of the 35th Division, to the delegates attending the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations in four-day convention here.

Three major needs of the Army were pointed to by General Rose: A need (1) of educated young men; (2) of men in the ranks who can lead others; (3) of technicians and occupational specialists to meet the extreme shortages in certain fields. But greatest of these is the need for leaders, and educated men are not necessarily leaders, he declared.

Thus schools and colleges were urged to give more attention to training young persons for this kind of leadership as part of their regular work, rather than leaving this training as at present to be gained almost by chance in extra-curricular activities.

Guidance Leader Speaks

The National Conference, which began yesterday with meetings held by the Association of Deans of Women, today went into general sessions attended by this organization and the two other major participating organizations of the Guidance Council, the National Vocational Guidance Association and the American College Personnel Association. Co-operating with these three are some nine other organizations, all concerned with the problems of youth.

Brigadier General Rose's speech was read at a meeting devoted to discussing the place of guidance work in war and postwar planning, with George E. Hutcherson, chief of the Bureau of Guidance, New York State Department of Education, and President of the N. V. G. A., presiding. This meeting typifies the program emphasis on bringing together in discussion school and college guidance workers and leaders in the armed forces working in education and personnel fields.

Describing the Army's need of educated young men, General Rose pointed out that with printed instructions an essential part of mechanized warfare both during training and on the field of combat much may depend on a soldier's ability to grasp the precise meaning of these instructions.

In dealing with Number 3, he declared that in addition to more doctors, engineers, and administrators, occupational specialists, chiefly mechanical and technical, are urgently needed in 67 fields. Among these are radio operators, telephone and telegraph linemen, cooks, surveyors, construction foremen, tractor drivers, motor and instrument mechanics, electric plant operators and many others.

To meet these needs special short courses are provided in a host of trade and technical schools and colleges, the Army paying the tuition of officers and selected trainees, he explained. Meanwhile the Army is rapidly developing its own training centers and service schools "until it is in fair way to become one of the largest technical educational systems in the world."

But in the end he stressed again the need for trained leaders not at the top so much as among the men, and the great need, also, of schools and colleges giving more attention to training for this sort of leadership.

An important function of this Conference, acording to Dr. Harry D. Kitson, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and editor of the magazine Occupations, official organ of N. V. G. A., is to bring guidance workers into touch with the job needs of the armed forces, enabling them to guide young people into branches of war work in which they can best serve.

"We guidance workers must help young people to see the Army and Navy not merely as fighting units but as a collection of jobs," he said in an interview.

"Modern warfare requires a vast number of persons who possess skills that are useful in both war and peace, such as mechanics, telephone and radio operators, tailors, cooks, barbers," he went on. "We must help perplexed youth to make wise occupational plans during the war. While all such discussions start with the premise that our first duty is to win the war even though the lives of many individuals are bound to be dislocated, we must do all in our power to keep each individual's dislocation down to a minimum," he said, and emphasized that every vocational counselor must have information about the opportunities for training in the immense school system now building up.

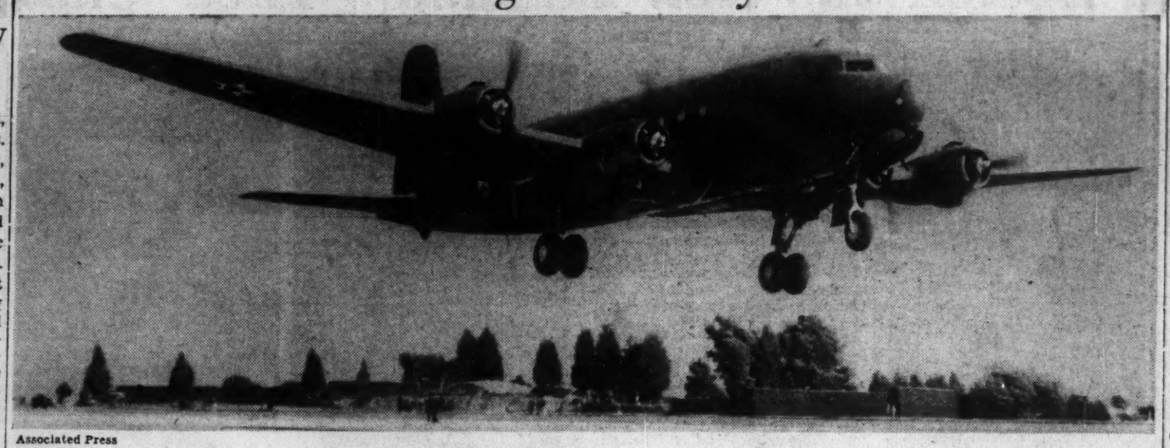
Keynoting the Conference of the National Association of Deans of Women, Miss Alice Crocker Lloyd, Dean of Women of University of Michigan and President of N. A. D. W., declared in the opening session yesterday that young people need to find security through gaining sturdy qualities of character. They are too absorbed in their own personal problems, she maintained, always asking, "What is to happen to me." She blamed the educational system including the huge classes for not teaching them what education really is. As a consequence, she said, they go after credits and degrees instead of after disciplining their minds and actual achievement. A serious result of this is a widespread dishonesty among them.

"Honesty," she added, "has now a special significance. Dishonesty is the special breeding ground for "quislings."

"We cannot build a fine morale for ourselves and our young people out of muddled, confused thinking on vital issues, out of self-pity and self-indulgence, out of dishonesty, out of a lax moral code and a feeble philosophy of life."

She said in conclusion: "We all know that Hitler could not have wrecked the foundations of European civilization if these same termites had not already weakened the structure. Teachers and advisors in America have a unique chance to exterminate and then rebuild. In the struggle ahead I believe that the question of whether we have character will determine whether we are ignominiously defeated or whether we have a great rebirth of the Christian democracy in which we all believe. I choose to believe in the latter, but it will not come true unless we make it happen."

Wings for Victory



Associated Press

Army's Huge New Transport Tried Out

This great plane, known as the Douglas C-54, is shown landing safely after a 24 minute test cruise at Santa Monica, California. The ship, built for the Army, is a forerunner of many others of its type already crowding the Douglas company's assembly lines. Its flying range and passenger capacity are military secrets.

Pro-Axis Propaganda in U. S. Threat to Nation's War Effort

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — Sporadic outbursts of pro-Axis, pro-appeasement and pro-isolationist propaganda are continuing to show up in the country and in the capital.

They evidence that there are even today American citizens who still are willing openly to advocate the Nazi view inside the United States.

They present the Government with a difficult but serious problem of determining the limits of such expressions of free speech—of determining at what point criticism becomes treason.

The latest illustration of this propaganda was circulated in Washington yesterday in the form of a 16-page news comment magazine—dated Feb. 16, 1942—bearing the disarming title of "The Galilean" and published in Indianapolis, Ind.

Directly attacking congressional and executive leaders as 'marplots and featherheads," it baldly urges the American people to accept the view:

That the United States—not Japan—provoked the war, that the President so insulted the Japanese diplomats that the attack on Pearl Harbor was a natural result, that the leaders of the Government manipulated the nation into war for ulterior purposes.

Promptly Withdrawn

That America should promptly withdraw its signature from the declaration of the 26 united nations and disassociate itself from the allied cause; that it should fight the war alone and only if the western hemisphere is directly invaded.

That the Nazis and the Japanese should be allowed to conquer the rest of the world and, barricaded by its own resources, the United States can retire within itself in secure and prosperous peace.

That: anyway, the war didn't stem from Hitler and Mussolini and their Japanese partners, but is all a Jewish-British plot to destroy the United States.

In freely propagating these views the self-styled "Galilean"—a large bundle of copies of which has just shown up on the "release" table of the National Press Club—does not offer to reveal its financial sponsorship or its editorial direction. It is published by the fellowship Press, Inc., of Indianapolis, Ind., but its masthead is carefully anonymous with a perhaps significant notation reading: "Please do not send registered mail matter requiring personal receipt by individuals."

The foregoing analysis of the principal opinions advocated by this publication is in no way a heightened version of the magazine's comments. It is, in fact: a muted statement of its policies which are couched in a flow of epithet and invective; without any effort at subtlety the publication is anti-Semitic; is against all the allies fighting against Hitler, and is in favor of forgetting Pearl Harbor unless Japan makes a direct attack on continental United States.

Recently Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, made an illuminating analysis of the nature and technique of Berlin, Rome and Tokio propaganda and how it is seeking to divide the united nations.

It seems apparent from current evidences of propaganda which comes from domestic sources that the American people will need to be on guard against some pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese machinations from within the United as well as from without.

This propaganda as illustrated oy the so-called "Galilean," begins with the assertion that the United States is itself to blame for the war.

"In the first place:" It seeks to make Americans believe, "The United States should not have gotten into the war at all: for, aloof from it, and preserving a mighty neutrality, it rested secure in unchallengeable influence to shape the outcome from a dispassionate standpoint . . .

"To rationalize that the United States got into war because of an unprovoked attack on Pearl Harbor is fiddle-faddle. Unprovoked, indeed!"

And how provoked? The magazine says that the President deliberately annoyed Kurusu and Nomura, the Japanese "peace" emissaries.

"The President of the United States," it says, "sends a message direct to the Mikado over the heads of Nipponese envoys (a message: it could be added, seeking peace not war) who must cool their heels in the White House for hours after making appointments with him (not true) both maximum insults to Japan—and yet when attack comes on Pearl Harbor, it is unprovoked."

Not Japan nor Germany is the culprit behind the war, but the highest officials of the United States Government who, this publication violently asserts, "manipulated" the war "for America for ulterior purposes"—(purposes not named).

The Galilean urges the United States to treat friend and foe alike and "to ignore the Germans, the Russians, the British, the Chinese, the Japanese" and for good measure tosses in "the Martians." After attacking "union now," a privately advocated post-war plan for securing the peace through a union of the democracies, the magazine goes on to attack all the Allies who, with the United States are opposing Hitlerism, and especially brands the United States as a "traitorous project."

Third Contention

Finally, the third main contention of this resurgent isolationist, quit-the-war propaganda is that the United States should feel quite comfortable in letting Germany and Japan proceed to conquer and divide up the rest of the world and should at once let them do so.

Without making any reference to the critical shortages of raw materials which America is now experiencing because Germany and Japan have temporarily conquered the areas of supply, this pro-Axis propaganda suggests that the Hitlers and the Mikados can be safely left to come and go (how they will go is not specified) as long as America's economy is so arranged that the American people neither have to send goods out of the country nor bring them in.

Then, it argues:

"Hitler can't get at us. The Mikado can't get at us. We can establish our own sound economy, put up our military barriers, and let all these international squabblers fight it out.

"Hitlerm is not going to live forever—besides, what is it our business if he should. Japan may or may not conquer China . . .

"This republic, barricaded and defended behind her own stupendous resources, 'could ignore' what happens to the rest of the world for a thousand years.

Whether or not publications of this kind are to be held guilty of sedition and suppressed apparently remains to be decided by the Department of Justice. They are under scrutiny and the decision will be one of the first important landmarks in determining how far free speech is to be allowed in time of war. The controlling factor according to prevailing Justice Department policy, will be whether in concrete cases alleged seditious writings or utterances constitute a "clear and present danger" to the conduct of the war.

Spaniard Arrested

HAVANA, Feb. 17 (AP)—A Spanish Falangist was arrested today on a charge of "systematic radio interference" with the United States Naval Station at Guantanamo.

Antolin Falcon, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, said that the suspect, Luis Barcena Cardin, chief of a local radio station plant, had interfered deliberately with the U. S. broadcasts and that he was a member of the Spanish Party.

Hawaii Made Airtight

HONOLULU, Feb. 18 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Military Governor of Hawaii, has ordered all enemy aliens to turn over all short wave radios to the police within seven days after Feb. 19.

The order stipulated that persons employing enemy aliens as domestics must not permit the domestic or domestics to have access to or operate short-wave sets.

The order carried a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment or a fine of $5,000 or both for non-compliance.

Steinhardt in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Laurence A. Steinhardt arrived here enroute to Ankara to assume his new post as United States Ambassador to Turkey. He formerly was Ambassador to Russia.

Army Profits by Pearl Harbor To Make Invasion Impossible

HONOLULU, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Army permitted newsmen to see and judge for themselves today the measures taken to safeguard strategic points of Oahu Island against the potential dangers of invasion.

While it is not possible to detail what the officers unfolded, with considerable pride, it can be said there are huge new flying fields, far more nests of artillery, many more miles of heavier barb-wire entanglements, and an increase in the numbers of three, five and eight-inch guns on bluffs overlooking the sea.

Huge eucalyptus logs have been cut, trimmed and imbedded among the sand dunes to form almost impenetrable machine-gun implacements.

Where but a few weeks ago rifle and artillery companies had little cover, there now are deeply hidden dugouts with frame walls, lights and bunks.

Work is progressing night and day on one new flying field of which no details can be given but at which every advantage obviously is being taken for the concealment of planes and shops.

All manner of gunnery practice is under way along the coast. At one point, crews of 33 millimeter guns were firing at a rock one mile out, and their aim was comfortably accurate.

In response to many questions regarding evidences of unusual military strategism, one officer commented:

"You cannot arrange for the defense of Hawaii from books. This is a unique terrain and a different war."

Pointing to the development of troops as to depth and to the evidence of fire power far back from the coast, another officer said:

"An invader would have to succeed by the first blow or not at all. As long as we have air superiority and heavy bombers, anyone trying to come in now would invite disaster."

Fish Expected to Testify in Viereck Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — The name of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, is being brought repeatedly into the current trial of George Sylvester Viereck, alleged directing force of Nazi propaganda in the United States.

William Power Maloney, Federal prosecutor, told the District Court jury here he will show that arrangements for mailing 125,000 copies of a German propaganda speech written by Mr. Viereck were made with Mr. Fish.

Representative Fish is expected to take the witness stand shortly to give his own version of the affair. He is the ranking minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He will become Chairman if his party gains a majority in the lower Chamber. Ten days ago George Hill, Mr. Fish's secretary, was sentenced to a two to six-year prison term for perjury in an earlier case arising under the Foreign Agent Act.

Deatherage at Hampton Roads

While the Viereck case is proceeding in Washington, it develops that George E. Deatherage, founder of the "Knights of the White Camelia" organization, who was investigated by the Dies Committee for alleged anti-Semitism and pro-Nazi sentiments, is chief engineer of Doyle & Russel, a construction firm now doing $30,000,000 worth of work in expanding the Hampton Roads naval establishments in Virginia.

Mr. Deatherage's testimony before the Dies Committee made no secret of his intimacy with groups using the Swastika for their symbol and of his belief in the imminence of a "national social revolution." Mr. Deatherage is now quoted by reporters as saying that his original objective of a "disciplined force under central leadership" is automatically developing in Washington, and that the "national social revolution" is just around the corner.

In his opening statement yesterday, Prosecutor Maloney told the jury he would try to prove that Representative Fish discussed with Mr. Viereck the mailing list of the pro-Nazi propaganda at a conference "under the dome of the Capitol."

Congressional Record Speech

He charged that Mr. Viereck wrote a speech, that he had the late Senator Lundeen insert it as his own in the Congressional Record, that 125,000 copies of it were then reprinted at the Government Printing Office, a good part of the expense being paid by the taxpayers and that the speech was sent out to the private mailing list of Representative Fish.

Mr. Maloney charged the Fish mailing list was drawn up as a result of his organizing a committee called "The National Committee to Keep America Out of War." He added that "a poor dupe of a clerk named George Hill was instructed by Congressman Fish to go ahead and mail them out in the presente of the defendant (Viereck) who stood enjoying the huge joke, using the Congressional Record and the franking privilege to defeat us, literally, to beat our brains out."

Mr. Viereck's lawyers are Emil Morosini, Jr., and Daniel F. Cohalen, Jr. Mr. Morosini argued yesterday that Mr. Viereck was controlled by a "fierce love and ardent attachment to America."

Sheriff Says Bribe Offered

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—A Spokane, Wash., special deputy sheriff testified in Federal Court today that Kurt Frederick Ludwig offered him $50,000 last October if he would help him escape from the Spokane County Jail.

The sheriff, Ray Kilian, identified Ludwig, whom Government agents have described as the master mind of an international German spy ring, and said he was the man whom he had helped guard for weeks and who made the offer to him.

"He asked me if I would help him escape from jail for $50,000, and he gave me an address in Buenos Aires," Sheriff Kilian testified, adding that it was through the South American address that he presumably would have been paid.

Acting on instructions given him by Federal authorities who arrested Ludwig near Seattle and under whose jurisdiction he then was being held, Sheriff Kilian said he began to "play along," and told Ludwig he might consider the escape deal if Ludwig would tell him the nature of his business.

Referring to Ludwig, one of five men and a woman on trial on espionage charges, Sheriff Kilian continued:

"He asked me to send a telephone message to Otto Bensinger at 577 Isham Avenue, Mattapan, and to tell a Mr. Borchardt there that 'the family is sick,' and to tell him to send $200 to an address in Salt Lake City and to sign it 'Joe,' and also for him to take a long vacation out west."

Paul T. Borchardt, a former German Army major and one of the defendants, previously was identified by Mrs. Louise Bensinger as a man who occupied a $5-a-week room in her apartment. She said that Ludwig, whom she knew as "Kessler," was a frequent visitor. She said Borchardt told her "Kessler" was a reporter.

Albert Payson Terhune

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., Feb. 18 (AP)—Albert Payson Terhune, who passed on here today, won international fame by his simple stories about dogs.

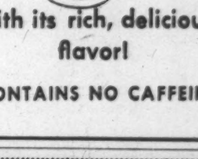
Once a robust character, six feet two inches tall and weighing 230 pounds, Mr. Terhune drove himself relentlessly until he was 64. Then he retired.

Mr. Terhune lived at his estate, "Sunnybank," with the collies which he made famous and which in turn brought him fame.

Mr. Terhune often described himself as a hack writer and the first "ghost writer." Among other things, he turned out 30 motion picture stories, dabbled in music, traveled widely, collected antiques.

But the collies he raised, many of them blue ribbon winners, were his prime interest. And dogs like "Bruce" and "Lad" became the concern of thousands of readers.

You'll love POSTUM



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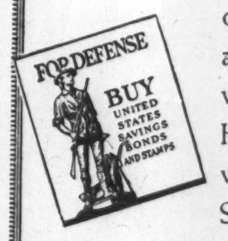

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Warning Given To Clubwomen AgainstApathy

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Apathy has crept back into the thinking of the Nation since Pearl Harbor, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, declared today.

Women of the country, who were shocked out of comparative indifference at that time and clamored to take part in defense work, have slipped back again, she said. This apathetic condition of thought is a "menace" to America, she added.

Mrs. Whitehurst, here to address the Mid-Winter Meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs tomorrow, sat in the lavender light of the windows of the Women's City Club on Beacon Hill as she was interviewed this morning.

She praised the work of the women of Massachusetts and said she had come here partly to learn what they were doing in defense. "I believe Massachusetts is further advanced than any other State in defense work," she asserted.

"I still believe there should be a national program for women in defense," she continued, indicating that national leadership would help dispel the apathy which threatens again to slow up their participation in the Nation's great defense effort.

Mobilizing Women

As President of the General Federation, she has been bending every energy toward mobilizing clubwomen to devote themselves to war work.

"In my opinion, there are many subjects that should be studied and which we may need before we need first aid," she said. "There are consumer programs with the use of substitutes in food and other commodities on which there are war restrictions; housing problems about which women know more than men, and yet men are at the head of most of the housing programs in the country. In industry, women should be taking vocational courses and in agricultural districts they should be informing themselves on farm problems other than those of operating tractors."

Women should be acting rapidly to step in and do a man's job in every field in which men can be released for other work in connection with the war, she said and declared there was no time to lose.

She was amazed, she said, to have clubwomen from the middle west write they considered there was no need for such an active defense program as the General Federation has undertaken in an effort to spur the women of the nation into action.

Countless Things

There are countless things that the women can do in their own communities and in their own homes to co-operate and help, she pointed out, and they should make it their business to learn what these things are and do them.

Mrs. Whitehurst also warned that the country must keep in mind and be preparing for the post-war rehabilitation period while pushing its preparations for defense. America must hold fast within to its spirit of fair play and its Christian principles while it fights to defend itself from Nazi and Japanese enemies without, she said. "Should we lose this spirit, we would have nothing left but the materialism that now dominates Europe. What good would it do us to have lost our men and sacrificed our wealth, if it were only to set up a government dominated by the same selfish principles as the Nazi government?" she asked. "Even now the great production program is tending to bring out selfishness. Those who are getting big wages are spending freely instead of saving, using selfishly the gain that has come to them through the war."

America must look to its thinking as one of its chief defenses, Mrs. Whitehurst asserted, guarding against the enemies of apathy and selfishness within as sedulously as it does against the aggressors from beyond its shores.

The General Federation headquarters in Washington has been transformed to a wartime basis, she said, the furniture removed for the duration from the Julia Ward Howe Room on the second floor which was furnished by the Massachusetts Federation. It has been replaced by a row of eight desks in the drawing room, shelves of books on defense and great piles of pamphlets on the Federation's war program, 94,000 of which have already been mailed out by request.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst

President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs who is in Boston to address the midwinter conference of the Massachusetts State Federation tomorrow.

Prevention Seen First Need Of America in Social Evils

Mrs. Hugh Cabot, Jr., told Circle members attending the annual luncheon of the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion yesterday that "America should learn its lesson and place the emphasis upon prevention rather than on cure." Mrs. Cabot, a newly-elected director of the League, referred to the kind of preventive work being done at Welcome House in Jamaica Plain, where girls between the ages of 14 and 16 are given friendship and guidance to lead them from the path of pre-delinquency into normal happy life in the community.

Her statement reflected the tone of the meeting, which included reports of the work being done not only at Welcome House but at the Maternity Hospital maintained by the League for the care and aid of unmarried mothers. Miss Helen R. Fowler, Superintendent of the hospital, related case-histories of young mothers who, despite their first false step, had gone back into community life wiser and stronger because of the help the workers at the maternity home had given them.

Releases for Adoption

Some had been able to surmount the vast difficulties involved in making a protected, successful home for their child, she said, and others had chosen to release the child for adoption. The latter course, Miss Fowler explained, is now considered by social workers generally to be the wiser from the point of view of the child. She said that in these more enlightened days all emphasis is placed upon what is good for the unoffending child, leaving to the mother whatever sacrifice must be made.

Mrs. Mary E. Chute, Superintendent of Welcome House, told how girls without good family surroundings or whose parents had exercised inadequate control over them, had come to the Home and learned obedience, consideration for others, cleanliness, and how to join in normal, wholesome amusements. Girls are recommended to the Home either by the juvenile courts or by other social agencies, said Mrs. Chute, and there are a great many more applicants than the Home can accommodate. The League hopes to enlarge its capacities in this direction.

Mrs. Cabot reported on the conference last May in Akron, Ohio, of the National Florence Crittenton Mission, to which she was a delegate, and said it was recognized that "mental health enters into the pictures of these girls we are working with more than most people realize."

Homes in "First Line"

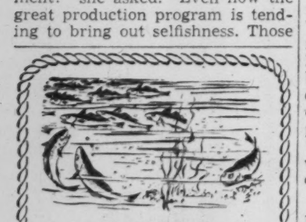
"We must have strength in our homes," said Mrs. Cabot. "They are our first line of defense and we have got to work hard to maintain those homes in these difficult times."

"Keeping your children calm and happy," she added, "is one of the biggest defense jobs you can do." Mrs. Cabot has three young children of her own and has taken two English children into her home as well.

Bartlett Harwood of Boston presided at the luncheon yesterday, having just been elected President of the League to succeed Hermon Holt, Jr., who became Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Beside Mrs. Cabot and her husband, new members elected to the Board included Judge John F. Perkins of the Boston Juvenile Court, Mrs. Alfred Sears of New London, N. H.; Mrs. Lawrence H. Bansel of Brookline, the Rev. Ralph H. Rogers of the Auburndale Congregational Church, Gordon Senecal, probation officer of Boston Juvenile Court. The Rt. Rev. Robert P. Barry, Director of the Catholic (Roman) Charitable Bureau, was elected honorary Vice-President, as were Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel, and the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill. George S. Mumford was elected Treasurer of the League. Richard A. Harlow of Winchester was elected Clerk of the Corporation and Secretary of the Board of Directors. Allyn McIntire was elected Vice-President and Director.

Clarence R. Preston, General Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, announced that the 1942 bazaar would be held Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 27 and 28, at the Copley-Plaza in Boston, and that last year's bazaar netted $9,263.58 for the support of the League's activities.



One Catfish vs. 1,000 Cod

A long time ago, fishermen of the North Sea landed their cod in tanks built into the holds of their boats. In the tanks the cod lived at ease and they came to market slack and flabby. Then someone thought of putting a catfish into each tank. The catfish kept the cod continually stirred up with the result that they came to market brisk and firm.

New times—new ways. Today cod "comes to market" in the refrigerated holds of 40-Fathom trawlers. Rushed from nearby fishing banks it arrives in Boston firm and fresh. And it is *kept* that way by filleting and quick freezing as soon as it is landed.

As for the catfish, we treat them the same as the cod. Filleted and quick frozen they join the other members of the 40-Fathom family of seafoods that carry the taste of the ocean to inland communities and bring good business to Boston.

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Press Women To Hear Talk By an Editor

The New England Woman's Press Association announces that the speakers at its meeting on Feb. 25 will be Charles E. Carll, managing editor of the New Bedford Standard Times and Morning Mercury, whose subject is "On the Street—At the Desk"; and A. S. Murack, editor of "The Writer" and "The Standard Handbook," who will talk on "A Challenge to Writers."

Mr. Carll began his newspaper career at the age of 15, and while in college reported for the Indianapolis Times. After two years as news editor of the Cleveland Press he joined the staff of the New Bedford paper in 1937 and has been its managing editor ever since.

Mr. Burack, who in addition to his other work serves as managing editor of "One-Act Plays Magazine" and "Plays," a new dramatic magazine, has for the past three years conducted a course in "Marketing Manscripts" under the Massachusetts Department of University Extension.

Marjorie Carleton is in charge of hospitality, and the pourers at the tea which follows the program will be Mrs. Allan Lloyd Beausang and Mrs. Nelson W. Howard.

Girls Schools' Heads Convene In Hub Tonight

The National Association of Principals of Schools for Girls, consisting of heads and Principals of nearly all of the private schools for girls in the United States, convenes in Boston this evening at the Copley-Plaza.

War and postwar educational problems, as they affect the education of young women, particularly those preparing for college, are the chief topics for discussion.

A private pre-convention meeting of the school and college Conference Committee opened this morning with the members as guests at tea this afternoon, of President Mildred McAfee at Wellesley College.

General registration begins this evening, followed by a meeting of the Executive Council.

Dr. Richard M. Gummere, Chairman, Committee on Admissions, Harvard College; Douglas Schneider, of radio station WRUL; Miss Elda Robb of Simmons College, Dr. Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard; Prof. Arthur M. Wilson of Dartmouth; Dr. Katharine McBride of Radcliffe College, and Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning, are among the speakers who will address the Association, beginning tomorrow.

Federation Topic: Health Defense

The theme of a meeting to be held Feb. 20 at the Y. W. C. A., Boston, by the City Federation of Organizations, at 10:30 a. m., will be "Health—Our First Line of Defense."

The chairman of the committee, in whose charge the meeting is, is Mrs. Louis F. Curran, and Mrs. C. J. Cook, the President of the Federation, will preside at the business meeting.

The Federation announced a series of radiocasts over Station WAAB each Saturday at 12 noon, beginning Feb. 21 when William M. Mullen, Director of Recreation for the City of Boston, ill speak on "Playgrounds for Children."

On Feb. 28 Henry Parkman, Jr., will discuss "Boston and the State House," while on March 7 Charles Willinsky will talk on "Health—Our First Line of Defense."

The Federation hopes by means of these radiocasts to further the co-operation between the various organizations in the city of Boston, within which more than 90,000 women are united in the development of the program.

Sir Philip Gibbs At 'Dutch Treat'

Sir Philip Gibbs, British author and former war correspondent, will speak at the "Dutch Treat" luncheon tomorrow being held by the British War Relief Society in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Boston.

A motion picture, "Seeds of Victory," will be shown in support of the drive for seeds for British home gardeners which the British War Relief Society is conducting throughout the United States.

Associated Press

Darkness, Darkness Everywhere

Hunched over the parapet atop the wind-blown tower of the Suffolk County Court House on Beacon Hill, Mayor La Guardia of New York City searches the black panorama of metropolitan Boston for tell-tale traces of light while Mayor Tobin of Boston looks on appreciatively at the effectiveness of last night's blackout.

Hose Run Battle Lost by Chairs

PEPPERELL, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP)—The Battle of Hose Run has ended with the women of Pepperell victors.

The Pepperell Women's Club pushed through Town Meeting an appropriation for $1,600 for 600 chairs for Town Hall on the ground that the edges of seats now in use snagged stockings and made them run.

The clinching argument was made by Mrs. Irene Leary, Town Clerk, who pointed scornfully to chairs that were supported by crates and wooden horses.

Mrs Whitehurst Guest of Honor

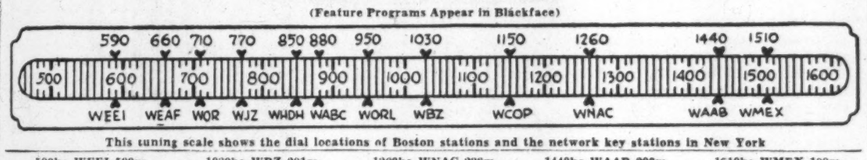
Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is to be guest of honor at an informal dinner at the Women's City Club of Boston this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Her hostesses will be members of the Council and Board of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, with Mrs. David A. Westcott, President, presiding.

One other honor guest has been invited, Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, First Vice-President of the General Federation.

Mrs. Whitehurst will be one of the speakers at the midwinter conference of the State Federation tomorrow.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 David Harum; sk..	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"....	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music.....
3:15 Swing Time	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots".	John's Other Wife; sk ...	Pepper Young's Family..	"Three for Tea"; music.	Sports and music.....
3:45 "Home Planning"...	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"It's Dance Time".....	Sports and music.....
4:00 Music Without Words	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife"; sk....	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial....	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 Musical Camera ..	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama.
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk..	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life".....	"In the Future," serial.	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman: Sketch	"We, the Abbotts".....	Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"; Sketch	"Musical Roundup".....	"Captain Midnight"	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk....	The Town Crier.....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; music....	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news .	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Sam Brewer, news; music	Five Star News; talk...
7:30 Kay Thompson and	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
7:45 Company	The Great Gildersleeve	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek";	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News" ..	Al Goodman's Memories.
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Sen. James E. Murray .	Al Goodman's Memories.
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater: Yale	"U. S. S. Victory"; navy
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series.....	dramatization .....
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, Basker,	Leighton Noble's Orch..	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album"; recordings ....
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Cab Calloway's Quizzicale	"Mr. District Attorney";	Lou Breese's Orch	Classical Album .....
9:45 guests; orchestra	Cab Calloway's Quizzicale	dramatic sketch; orch...	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour ..	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15 Great Moments in	American Melody Hour ..	Musical Knowledge	Tommy Tucker's Orch...	Local sports .....
10:30 Music: "Othello" ..	News commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs.....	Local sports .....
10:45 News; Sports	Income Tax Facts	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue.....	Local sports .....
11:00 News analysis	News; music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want".....	Local news; songs.....	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Authors' Playhouse:	"Adventures in Melody";	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; Orchestra	"Music You Want".....	dramatizations	orchestra; vocalist	Day's End; news.....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; news	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; Music	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	Organ recital	.....
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music...	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie; news...	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup".....	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 program; News	Toast; popular music...	"Musical Roundup".....	Morning Varieties	"Circle C Ranch Boys"...
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; recorded music..	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15 School of the Air..	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"...	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30 School of the Air..	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale ..	"The Merry-Go-Round"...	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup".....	Government reports ...	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Hymn recital	"Musical Millwheel".....	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"...	Australian news	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk...	Musical program	"Help Mate"; drama....	"Singing Strings".....	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 WEEI Food Fair ...	"String Time"	"Road of Life".....	Voice of the Poultryman	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor ...	Mildred Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Talk; Western Songs...
11:15 Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews....	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch...	Melody Strings	Talk; Henry King's Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk; K. Ivers ..	"David Harum"; sketch.	Choir Loft	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith; talk....	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news....	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense; agriculture	The Town Crier .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15 Serial drama	Agriculture news	"Musical Roundup".....	"Government Girl".....	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Front Page Farrell"...	"Words and Music".....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	War news	hold talk	Music Shop; orch.; songs	Les Sweetland, songs...
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	'Light of the World'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news.....	Victory program .....
2:15 Dramtic sketch	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch..	Victory program .....
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra.....	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	School of the Air	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:45 Rakov's Orchestra..	Rakov's Orchestra.....	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	School of the Air	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum"; sk..	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"; sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:15 United We Stand...	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review:	Sports and music.....
3:45 Jobs for Victory	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	music; interviews; sk....	Sports and music.....
4:00 Music With't Words	Club Matinee; variety..	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama.
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure stories.	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk..	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life".....	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk..	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong"; sk....	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup".....	'Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service .....
6:00 News comment	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Dance orchestra .....
6:15 Voice of Broadway.	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier.....
6:30 Sports; music.....	Sports Digest; Music....	"Musical Roundup".....	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World	Red Nichols' Or.; sports	Five Star News.....
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
7:45 dramatic sketch ...	Al Pearce's Gang.....	Musical program	"Inside of Sports".....	The Alpineers .....
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"The Robot"; dramatic	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	"Bringing Up Parents"...
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	sketch	Brice, guests, orchestra	fonietta	Fireside Time .....
8:30 "Archie"; comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Babette, songs .....
8:45 solos; or.; E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines..	dramatic sketch	American Legion speak'rs	Negro Spirituals .....
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Mickey	Gabriel Heatter, news....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur program	"The Brotherhood of	Rooney; Mary Martin;	News Service	cal Album"; records....
9:30 "Big Town"	Man—Fact or Fiction?"	Jerry Lester; Music	Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra	Classical Album .....
9:45 "Big Town"	America's Town Meeting	Maids; guests; orch...	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15 "First Line" De-	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore; guests....	Tommy Tucker's Orch..	Cab Calloway's Orch....
10:30 fense program	War extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty's talk	songs; orchestra; guests	Philharmonic Chorus	Irish Melodies .....
11:00 News analysis	News; Music	News Service	McFarland Twins' Orch..	Dramatic sketch .....
11:15 Weather; Chamber	"Music You Want".....	Local news; male quartet	McFarland Twins' Orch..	Dramatic sketch .....
11:30 of Commerce pro-	"Music You Want".....	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Day's End; music.....
11:45 gram; speakers	"Music You Want".....	edy drama	Bongs for Marching Men	Day's End; news.....

Centralized Municipal Buying Proposed for New Hampshire

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 18—The New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers Associations maintains that $500,000 could be saved in the State annually through centralized purchasing by the cities, towns, and counties.

The Federation has made an extensive survey upon which it bases its conclusions. Its recommendations provide that all responsibility for purchases should be centered in one person or a single committee; that requirements of various departments be combined to get quantity prices; that purchases cover needs for a period of time so as to take further advantage of quantity prices; that all purchases of $50 or more be let out to competitive bidding; that bills be paid promptly so as to take full advantage of discounts; and that the local dealer be given the business when all other factors are equal.

Relief Protest

Officials of the State of New Hampshire, including Gov. Robert O. Blood, are up in arms against a proposed move by the Federal Government to federalize compensation funds of the individual States. The New Hampshire fund, in spite of several liberalizations, has built up a balance of $9,500,000. Last year it took in more than three dollars for every dollar it paid out in benefits. Now the waiting period for benefits has been cut from two to one week. It is pointed out that the new benefit provisions that the President suggests would be adopted through the merger of the several States' funds are already being given consideration in New Hampshire. A New Hampshire Commission on Disability Benefits, established in December, 1939, as the first in the country, has recommended exactly the same type of benefit payments which the President now proposes.

The report also includes an estimate of the costs of such a program and outlines a definite plan of operation. Plans call for the report to be submitted to the next session of the State's lawmakers. The recommendations differ from the President's plan in that they suggest a State-operated system of Disability Benefits co-ordinated with, and made an integral part of, the present New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Division.

Big Employer

The shoe industry is the largest employer of labor in the State of New Hampshire, according to figures released by the United States Bureau of the Census. The shoe industry employs more than 10 per cent of the men and women of the state who are engaged in private or non-emergency government work. The textile industry ranks second on the basis of employment, providing employment for about half as many persons as does the shoe industry. The lumber and allied activities take third honors. These three groups provide about 20 per cent of the employment in the State, according to the Census Bureau figures.

Man From Home

The State of New Hampshire is carrying on advertising this winter in Florida. A. G. Hazeltine, known as "The Man from New Hampshire," has been spending the winter touring Florida to show colored movies of the Granite State. The tour is sponsored by the State Planning and Development Commission.

Mr. Hazeltine visits hotels, many of which are operated by operators of New Hampshire summer hotels and inns, and shows the pictures. He has also visited Camp Blanding to show the members of the National Guard from the Granite State located there the New Hampshire movies. The trip is costing the State a thousand dollars.

Forest Fires

Forestry officials in New Hampshire are prepared to push a prevent forest fire program this year to the fullest extent in order to offset last year's record of $215,000 in forest fire losses, eight times the average annual loss. Last year approximately 800 forest fires burned over 37,000 acres of land in New Hampshire. It cost approximately $83,000 to fight these fires.

The State reimburses the towns for a large portion of their cost of fighting forest fires. Last year the State paid $51,500 of the total bill of $83,000.

Milk Warning

The New Hampshire Milk Control Board has warned milk distributors throughout the State that they must co-operate in the conservation of rubber or face drastic action. The Board said that unless immediate action is taken by those responsible for the delivery of milk to the consumers that a serious threat to the welfare of the public will inevitably result. Most areas of the State are going to some form of every-other-day or staggered delivery service in an effort to make their existing stock of tires last longer. The Board has warned dealers who are inclined to view the situation lightly that unless the industry can show itself capable of solving this problem, drastic regulations may be necessary. It was pointed out that a move in this direction would work an unnecessary hardship on many of the dealers.

Still More War Fund Gifts Of $100 or Over Tabulated

Contributors to the 1942 Greater Boston United War Fund, whose last days' gifts swelled the campaign coffers to its $7,600,000 goal, are still being listed by the indefatigable corps of Fund workers. Following is a list of gifts by individuals and organizations, which were today acknowledged by the War Fund:

By Individuals

$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. H. Gondelman.
$700—John S. Slater.

By Companies and Employees

$7,562—Somerville municipal employees (total to date).
$5,000—National Fireworks Company.
$2,500—Manning Maxwell & Moore and employees.
$1,982—Revere municipal employees.
$1,886—Everett municipal employees.
$1,462—Winchester municipal employees.
$1,147—George Lawley & Sons Corporation employees.
$1,000—Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields.
$905—Ashton Valve Company and employees.
$890—Middlesex County employees.
$861—Charles T. Main, Inc., employees.
$725—Boston Stove Foundry.
$700—General Cable Company.
$645—Warren, Garfield, Whiteside & Lamson and employees.
$627—Palmer, Dodge, Barstow, Wilkins & Davis employees.
$412—Griswold & Gulick and employees.
$400—Burns & Brandon.
$387—Artkin Metal Products Company.
$360—New England Aircraft School and employees.
$359—Moore & McMormack, Inc., and employees.
$300—The Pullman Company employees.
$295—Independent Taxi Operators Association and employees.
$282—Star Brass Manufacturing Company and employees.
$281—Algonquin Club employees.
$250—General Trading Company; International Dry Goods Company, Inc.; M. U. Switch Company; Public Electric Light Company and employees; Transportation Mutual Insurance Company.
$240—United States Rubber Company and employees.
$238—Merriman Bros., Inc., and employees.
$230—Hurlburt, Jones, Hall & Bickford employees; Lahey Clinic employees.
$200—Dana Hall Schools; Royal Coat Manufacturing Company; Union Gear & Machine Company.
$180—United Corp. Companies and employees.
$150—The Barn employees.
$143—New England Freight & Passenger Associations employees.
$135—The Sturtevant Mill Company and employees.
$127—Trimount Manufacturing Company employees.
$125—Branner Paper Box.
$114—Loring, Coolidge Service Corporation employees; E. W. Wiggins Airways, Inc., employees.
$112—Packard Motor Car Company of Boston employees.
$105—Gerstein & Cooper Company and employees.
$101—Inter City Aviation, Inc., and employees.
$100—American Brake Shoe & Foundry; Boston Cab Company and employees; Boston Instrument Manufacturing Company; Warren E. Collins, Inc.; Grant Gear Works, Inc.; Johnson Bus Lines, Inc., and employees; Motor Car Company of New England and employees; National Income System, Inc.; Revere Brass & Copper; A. L. Smith Iron Works Company.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 19
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS 11.87 (25.6m)
4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W43B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"Three for Tea"; music.
3:45 p. m.—Network Program; music.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Concert Miniatures."
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Webb Tilton, baritone.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theater."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata"; music.
9:15 p. m.—News from Batavia; sports.
9:30 p. m.—"Twentieth-Century Serenade."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Stars Over Manhattan."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Adventures in Melody"; orchestra; vocalist.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—7:00 p. m. War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—"Thank You, America." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—9:23 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—9:

Lexington Blackout Gives the Old Town New Laurels for Patriotic Endeavor

Community In Darkness For Half-Hour

By Donald B. McCammond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass., Feb. 18—Blacked out for half an hour last night Lexington convincingly demonstrated its ability and that of the general public to come to grips with the bugaboo of war, the enemy air raid.

Both planned and unplanned "incidents" occurred to test the civilian defense machinery. To give the defense services a chance to show their mettle, a board of strategy set off six well-simulated problems.

On the unplanned side, a town welfare recipient of German descent refused to turn off his lights until 20 minutes after the blackout started at 10 o'clock. With Nazi swastikas in the lattice work of his porch apparently giving him silent encouragement, the one nonconformant at last acquiesced at the request of the regular police.

In One Sweep

Darkness threw its protective covering over the Town literally in one sweep as the first blast of the alarm whistle gave its variant of "enemy planes overhead." Householders, obviously awaiting the signal, flicked off lights as with one hand throughout the Town.

Blackness was so complete, auxiliary police with some embarrassment caught themselves speaking in low tones and whispers.

Sharply emphasized was the harmony with which motorists complied with blackout regulations. Although Lexington's blackout did not call for halting traffic—in fact traffic lights operated throughout the rehearsal—many cars pulled to the side of the road and turned off their lights. Others, on approaching from adjacent towns to the wall of blackness at Lexington's boundaries, slowed down and dimmed their lights.

All seemed aware that this could be "the real thing." They recognized that the time for playing at defense or regarding it as a child's toy had passed.

More "all-out," if possible, in this direction than even Boston, the Lexington blackout called out all services for its "incidents," problems involving bombing by the enemy. For instance, in one such "incident," a high explosive bomb landed on a building in East Lexington, setting fire to it and bursting the water and gas mains.

Speedy Service

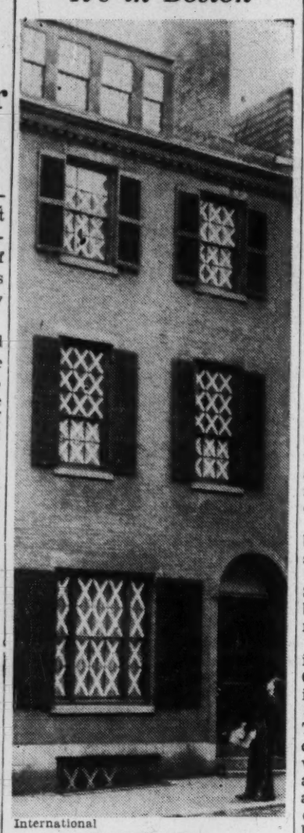
Within four minutes of the report to the control center, a car representing the fire department appeared on the scene. In short order, the gas company, the town highway and water departments and two police units appeared. The auxiliary policemen were needed to disperse the crowd reported "gathering at the scene of the explosion."

As an added attraction, a plane did fly over the Town, apparently swinging over from the Boston blackout to see how Lexington was doing. The airship was duly reported by Lexington's model aircraft observation tower.

Blackout in Lexington was more than an ordinary test. It was a test of one of the first civilian defense units in the country, and one that has proceeded with little glamour or flashiness to set up its machinery. It has a long record of "firsts." Attracting attention with its aircraft warning tower, the Town also claims the distinction of being the first to go on 24-hour duty in "spotting" aircraft. Another first is likely to come its way. Plans now in draft call for another air raid rehearsal, this time under the eyes of the Office for Civilian Defense.

With only one home in 2,700 violating the blackout, and 600 of the 700 volunteer covilian defense workers at their stations, both Allen W. Rucker, General Chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, and Manfred L. Warren, Chief Air Raid Warden, were satisfied to term the blackout in the "Birthplace of American Liberty" "a success."

It's in Boston



International

Fancy Taping

Criss-cross work on the windows of this house on West Cedar Street, Beacon Hill, indicates the owner's preparedness for possibilities more serious than practice blackouts.

He Is Proud Of the Folks On His Street

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass., Feb. 18—As an air-raid warden, I am proud of the folks on my street.

They must have remembered Pearl Harbor last night, for I found every one of the 27 houses promptly blacked out as I groped my way along the ice-covered but thoroughly invisible roadway.

To be sure, there were two homes where the blackout curtains were not perfectly adjusted; so a beam or two got through, but not enough to send an enemy bomber diving in their direction.

You may be sure these good people, helped by last night's test, will not let a stray ray escape the next time!

As I slipped and slid along the dark and icy road with a white handkerchief around my arm as emblem of the authority conferred upon wardens by the Legislature, I reviewed mentally my brief instructions.

They were to count the houses and report immediately after the "all clear" the names and addresses of three types of residents:

1. Those who overlooked the test, or forgot it (unintentional). There was none of these.
2. Those who could not blackout for emergency reasons (for example, illness). There was none of these.
3. Those who would not cooperate (deliberate). There was none of these.

I looked down the rows of darkened suburban homes which paralleled the roadway. Above them, leafless treetops were silhouetted against a starlit sky. Before them, the remnants of an earlier snowfall sparkled dimly.

It felt good to telephone this perfect report to my sector warden, George Ripley, a few minutes after the two blows of the "all clear" came on the crisp west wind.

I knew Hitlerism couldn't prevail in the face of co-operation and morale like that.

Silent Night Proves Very Dark Out in the Gas Lamp District

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The suburban blackout in Boston last night can be reported a complete success—certainly a 100 per cent blackout in the portion of West Roxbury that we visited.

It is highly important to be able to say this because it disclosed that you and I as citizens had taken seriously all the instructions printed in the newspapers, or posted in the trains and cars, or locally, had co-operated with the home air-raid wardens in home blackout, and had completely absorbed the intent of the tryout.

The blacking out of central city areas is, of course, highly spectacular, but, after all, it is the turning out of individual lights in thousands of homes in the suburbs also that contributes toward making the course of the enemy bombers more confusing.

Post 79, Precinct 17, West Roxbury, for instance, is a typical suburban city district. It is bounded by Park, Oriole and Bellevue Streets and the West Roxbury branch of the New Haven Railroad.

CD headquarters for Post 79 are in Station 17 at the corner of Center and Hastings Streets. Heading Post 79 is George St. Laurent, Senior Post Warden, of Perabo Terrace. Under him are two deputy wardens who act as senior wardens in case of Mr. Laurent's absence. Patrolling the post itself are about 12 post wardens, an entirely inadequate number, we learned later. This inadequate manning, however, made not the slightest difference in the efficiency of the blackout.

In the Gas-Lamp Area

The Post 79 district is one of those where the tradition of mellow gas lamps for street lighting has been preserved. In fact, the post is nearly 100 per cent lighted by gas lamps. In a blackout these lamps must be turned off by hand. So, it was with Ernest Clausmeyer, a post warden, 5 Gilmore Terrace, with whom we lined up for air-raid and gas-lamp patrol. Mr. Clausmeyer is in the finished paper business, somewhat related to our own, so in no time we had become friends and were talking shop—either the paper business or air-raid warden duties with which we are both familiar.

At 9:30, just a half hour before the signal would be sounded, preparations for blackout were in full swing in West Roxbury. All along Belgrade Avenue and Center Street from Roslindale to West Roxbury the main streets were patrolled by auxiliary police with handkerchief brassards and long night sticks. Their duties were to keep order along the main streets, shoo all citizens indoors and warn all stores, restaurants and cafes to turn out their signs and lights.

Along Park Street itself the auxiliary police were joined by post wardens on patrol, now and then a regulation uniformed patrolman and an occasional police cruising car.

Wardens Go Into Action

When the raid signal began at 10 from the extremely effective siren on Bellevue Tower Mr. Clausmeyer stepped out from his home. He was armed with a long stick with a metal loop on the end of it for turning out street gas lamps. Though Park Street is about a mile long it is so well divided up by posts that each warden does not have more than a dozen lamps to patrol. By reaching up with the stick and pushing a little lever inside the light globes each lamp went out with a slight pop leaving only the tiny pilot flame flickering.

One of the first results of the blackout with street gas lamps disclosed a need for blacking out the glass lamp shades down to the level where the pilot lights cannot be seen. During the complete blackout, in fact, the only light that could be seen was from these dozens of flickering pilot flames.

Peck's Bad Boys In Evidence

"We've been having a lot of trouble with small boys tampering with these gas lamps," Mr. Clausmeyer said. "You see that string hanging down. That was put there by the Welsbach people who service these lamps and are placed there for turning on the lamps when the all-clear is sounded.

Connecticut Shoreline Dark As Blackout Order Prevails

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 18 (AP)—Connecticut experienced its first blackout last night along the entire shoreline from West Haven to New London, and while it was only partial in many places, defense officials said the public cooperated for a "grand job."

Street lamps remained lighted in New Haven and surrounding communities where railroad lights, hospital and defense factory illuminations were permitted to go unmolested because of the nature of their business, but in New London, except for the Coast Guard base and the submarine base, it was total.

Across the river at Groton, site of a humming submarine building plant pledged to launch a craft a month for Uncle Sam, it was 100 per cent except in the factory itself where the wheels kept grinding and the welding machines blazing.

With the first wail of the air-raid sirens hereabouts, traffic came to a standstill, street car power went off and buses and cars pulled in at the first parking place and doused the lights.

People stood in knots around the Green, historic center of New Haven civic life, or lunged into store doorways. Extra details of policemen patrolled with wardens to keep the public off the sidewalks.

Through it all came the eerie scream of the siren. Blazing theater marquees turned suddenly to dull spots reflecting only street lamp glare, and store signs, neon and otherwise, for the most part, went off quickly.

Yale, its university buildings sprawled over half of Downtown New Haven, stood stolidly in the darkness amid the tiny points of light thrown out by the street lamps.

Atop the Taft Hotel the city assumed a sombre atmosphere with only here and there, outside of the immediate center, a cluster of lights to show where thoroughfares still were marked.

In New Haven Railroad passenger station persons groped about in the unlighted concourse or waited in the shadows to snatch a cab at the first resounding note of the "all clear."

Coastwise Ship Service Shrinks

With the four freighters operating on the Boston-Gulf of Mexico route of the Pan Atlantic Line taken over by the Government, the port of Boston will have only one coastwise steamship service and none to the Gulf, after this week. The remaining coastwise service is that of the Savannah Line operated by the Ocean Steamship Company,

Boston offices of the Pan Atlantic Line which have been with those of the Waterman Steamship Agency, another affiliate of the Waterman Steamship Corporation, will be used by the Waterman Agency, John C. Tattersall, agent, will remain to handle overseas business and other traffic.

Here and There in the Blackout

Blink, Blink: In the alley between Beacon and Marlboro Streets, city lights blinked off at ten sharp. House lights went out like candles snuffed. A few remained bright and sharp in the darkness. Then out; reminded by the air-raid warden or their own conscience.

Light out: A sector warden clumped down the stairs in a Beacon Street apartment house. "Light out," he called. "Someone has a light which shows from the street."

Pin-Points: Even pin-points of light stood out: A mirror in a darkened room in a Marlboro Street apartment picked up the light from an adjoining room. It shone like a pale moon, visible for many yards, until suddenly the door was closed.

Heard Faintly: On Beacon Street, between Gloucester and Fairfield, the air-raid sirens could be heard but faintly.

As unexpected warning of a real raid, when radios are on, windows down and inside noises at normal pitch, it seems doubtful if residents in that area would pick up the signal.

"My, My": Auxiliary police in the Back Bay area, sent out on the street at 9 o'clock by Captain Harvey of Station 16 to assure the people that law and order would be maintained, made an immediate impression. As passersby spotted the heavy hickory clubs swinging at the sides of the volunteer men, they either whistled quietly, said something like "My, my," or merely stood and stared.

Please: One little fellow on Huntington Avenue in front of the Uptown Theater broke away from his mother, ran up to an auxiliary cop and asked eagerly: "Mister, can I please blow your whistle?" Whether or not the youngster tried again between 10 and 10:20 is not known.

Heroes: The real heroes of the blackout were the patrolmen assigned to day duty. They went off duty at 6 p. m., but were back on again from 8 until 11. And without protests.

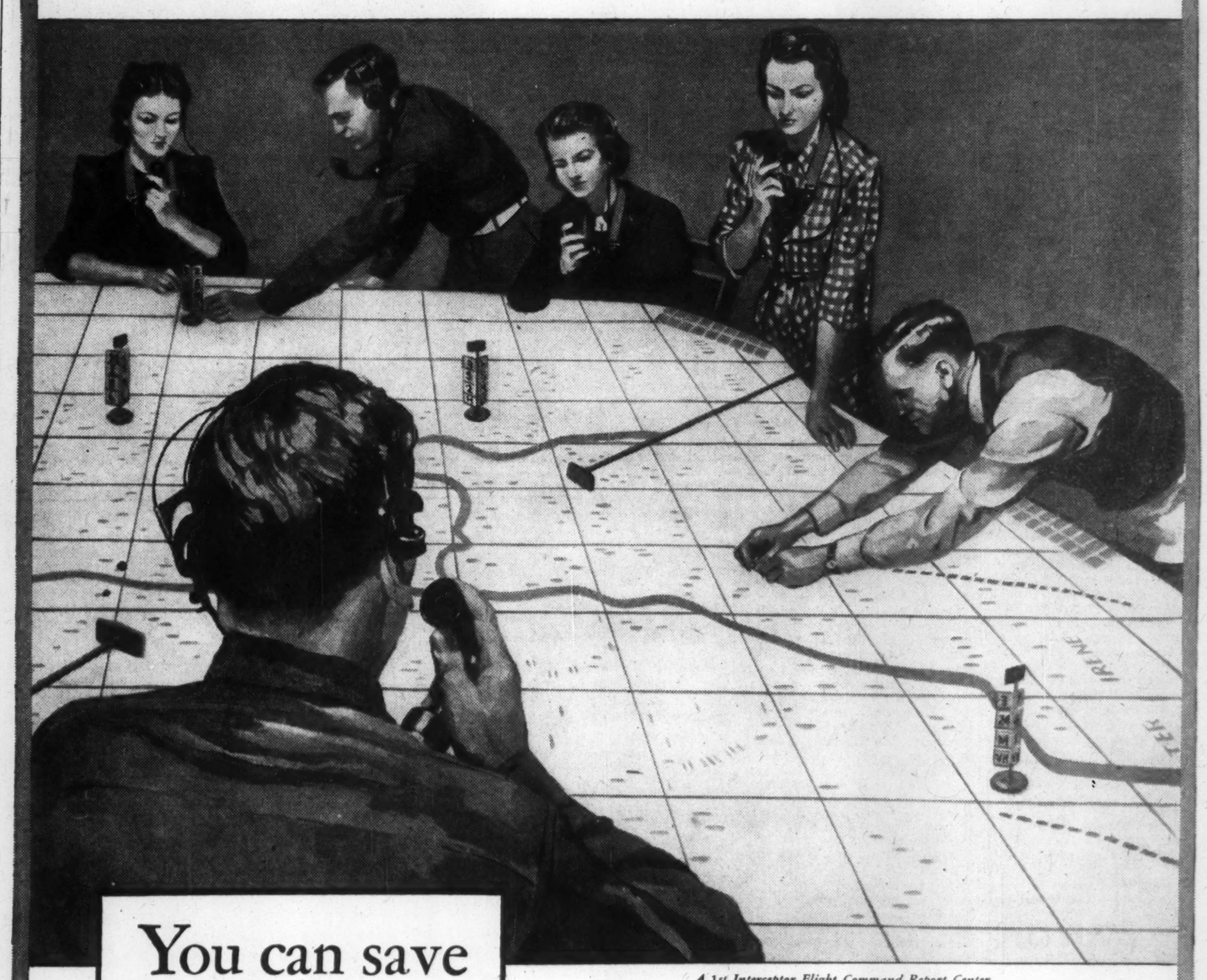
Oop! At the conclusion of the blackout one sergeant had this to say: "There wasn't a pedestrian in sight, but I kept tripping over air-raid wardens. I think many of them could be eliminated and still fulfill our purpose."

Batter Up: After the lights had been extinguished for a couple of minutes, most of the auxiliary policemen were surprised at their ability to see and move around. If someone could have produced a baseball, they might have played a few innings. Those hickory clubs would have been more than adequate as bats.

Exception: One parked car on Gainsboro Street attracted attention with its parking lights. Upon investigation it was found to belong to a Connecticut motorist, who was nowhere in sight. The police were lenient, reasoning that the visitor may have been unaware of the situation. However, in an actual raid two swings of a club would relieve him of his headlights.

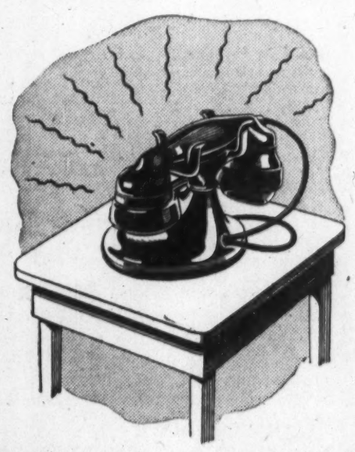
Just in Time: Heard over the police radio at Station 17, West Roxbury. A group of boys at Roxbury Crossing were stopped just in the nick of time from lighting a bonfire of discarded Christmas trees. The boys were planning to light the fire at 10 o'clock when a woman living nearby divined what they were about to do and notified the police. Under martial law such an act as this might be definitely termed "fifth columnism."

YOU can help



A 1st Interceptor Flight Command Report Center

You can save
URGENTLY NEEDED
telephone service
IN WAYS LIKE THIS



PLEASE ANSWER the telephone as promptly as possible.

Telephone equipment and personnel that are held, waiting for you to answer, are temporarily out of service.

FIVE or six seconds delay beyond the ordinary answering time may not seem important to you. Ordinarily it wouldn't be important. But right now your Telephone Company is handling nearly seven million calls a day and more and more all the time. A few seconds tie-up of telephone people and apparatus on thousands and thousands of calls soon amounts to hours and days of telephone service urgently needed by New England war activities.

One bit of switchboard and a telephone line held for a party to answer, multiplied by thousands, becomes a whole row of switchboards and outgoing cables that are held—out of service. Switchboards are hard to get these days. Copper for wires, lead for cable sheaths, zinc, aluminum and other materials are on the scarcities list.

Your Telephone Company must make its equipment produce the greatest possible amount of telephone service. You can help—in just such apparently little ways as answering your telephone as promptly as you can.

Please help us to do the best possible war-time telephone job! REMEMBER TO ANSWER YOUR TELEPHONE PROMPTLY.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

British to Offer 'Gratitude Scholarships'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 18—A trust to provide American and Dominion children with scholarships to British schools has been launched here by the Kinsmen Organization of grateful British parents of children evacuated overseas for the duration of the war. This plan is confidently expected to develop into a plan for schools along the lines of the Rhodes Trust scholarships for universities and to mark a lasting and constructive monument to the new kinship which the trials of war have forged between the English-speaking peoples.

Launching of a trust to finance these gratitude scholarships at a big luncheon here yesterday marked the realization of a dream cherished by many parents who have been seeking a way to repay the kindnesses shown their children by American and Canadian foster-parents. The approval of the British Government has been given to the Kinsmen Trust by Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Dominions' Undersecretary, who told the luncheon audience that no plan had afforded greater pleasure to his department.

Canada's former Prime Minister, Viscount Bennett, now resident in England and Vice-President of the Kinsmen, also helped to give the Trust an auspicious send-off. Two scholarships offered by St. George's School in Hertfordshire — the largest co-educational school in England—were announced, as well as other first donations to the Trust. United States Ambassador John S. Winant sent a message saying he believed the idea would be deeply appreciated by his fellow countrymen at home.

Gratifying Occasion

It was certainly a gratifying occasion for outside observers like this correspondent who has taken an active interest in the Kinsmen Organization ever since its earliest beginnings as an impromptu urge on the part of British parents to foster kinship with the overseas homes where their children are being so lovingly cared for.

When I visted Derby a year ago to interview Mrs. Lucie Benrose, founder of the Kinsmen movement, she told me of a wonderful experience of her son, Allan, in Lynn, Mass., and of her determination that there should arise out of the evacuation scheme some permanent new association between the English-speaking peoples.

Enthusiasm for the scholarship proposal at the inaugural luncheon belied the proverbial British emotional reserve and foreshadowed the warmth of reception awaiting the first American and Dominion Kinsmen scholars who will come here after the war. Order of preference for scholarships will be (1) children of foster-parents; (2) near relations, and (3) nominees of foster-parents.

First-Hand News

British parents at the luncheon were given new light on the lives of evacuee children by Mr. Shakespeare who recently returned from a 16,000 mile inspection visit to British children in the United States and Canada. He paid a new tribute to the way children are being looked after. He told how some children sooner than come home would like arrangements for their parents to be evacuated to them. He brought news of one small boy who would find it a great wrench to say goodbye to his

Swedes Offer Haven To French Children

By Columbia Broadcasting System

New York, Feb. 18

The Stockholm radio reports that arrangements have been completed for bringing French children to foster homes in Sweden.

"The first contingent of 60 children is expected to leave Paris before March. A committee has been created to receive the children and to send them on to their Swedish foster parents.

"When the news of this movement was published, there were offers received from all parts of the country from friends who want to take care of a French child."

New World pets — an alligator, golden bantams, a turtle, white rats and South American spinning mice.

Then there was George. He had been one of the very few misfits. But Mr. Shakespeare paid tribute to the way welfare authorities in America and Canada has solved the misfit problem. George had been the despair of one family who finally decided they would do anything for the war effort rather than put up with George. Next George who had come from the slums of England went to a Presbyterian minister's home. But the Minister finally decided he really must consider his congregation first. So George went to a farm in Canada's wide open spaces and Mr. Shakespeare motored 200 miles to see how he was getting on. At last George was a success—such a success that the farmer said he was thinking of leaving his farm to George in his will.

Success of the scholarship plan is also encouraging the Kinsmen Organization to new efforts to develop ideas for promoting better acquaintanceship and understanding between British parents and foster-parents overseas.

Superior Guns of Germans Won Tank Battle in Libya

Continued from Page 1

lowing this policy carried two Nazi panzer divisions against one British brigade at Sidi Resegh.

At one period General Rommel could have destroyed some British armored forces bue he did not realize it and, instead of re-engaging them began his sudden thrust forward for the Egyptian frontier. The British went after him in a scramble that he Tommie, irrepressible even in the heat of battle, dubbed the "Hetruh Stakes."

As General Rommel held his lead, he managed to scatter the British rear headquarters, wheel around against British lines of communication, and interfere with the fuel supply at Gezhala. The Nazis were able to withdraw to refit their equipment. This meant that British advanced elements were obliged to retire at close range.

Whatever vehicles the Germans picked up when they advanced again, they did not collect any of their own lost tanks because these all were broken up. The routine for captured tanks is that sappers put explosives in them near the turret and when the charge is fired the tank opens up like a sunflower lies flat on the ground, and is of no use to anybody.

Strong Air Support

British air support won the highest admiration from military authorities and an astonishing feature of events was that in the course of battle not a single British tank was knocked out by a bomb from a plane or by a shell from cannon-firing aircraft. Both sides had the support of planes firing 20 m. m. pieces, but these make no impression on a heavy tank. Both sides took heavy toll from the air, however, upon transport and support groups.

In armoring, British tanks were found to be superior and they have a far greater cruising range than the German tanks on a single filling o gasoline—150 miles to 40 miles. Covered tracks were used on many of them and these were found to be as effective as steel ones.

Two lessons learned from the conflict were that infantry and artillery, firmly set in good positions, can resist tanks effectively and that armored formations are most vulnerable when they are extricating themselves from battle and are short of ammunition and fuel. This angle of tactics was exploited brilliantly by specially improvised fast-flying columns the British have evolved. These forces, invented by Brigadier Jock Campbell and known as "jock columns," whip around lumbering formations, hit them in the flank or rear, and clear off at high speed.

Biddle Calls On Congress to Widen Wire-Tapping Law

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle asked Congress today to spell out by statute his authority to engage in wire-tapping to prevent sabotage and treason, after saying the present law had prevented inspection of commercial cables prior to Pearl Harbor.

He flatly opposed limiting wire-tapping authority to the duration of the national emergency and told the House judiciary committee that "subversive crimes" would not end with war's termination.

"I think it's going to be a stiffer world after the war—and we've got to be tough," said Mr. Biddle.

Meanwhile, the American Federation of Labor withdrew its opposition to the measure, provided, said Legislative Agent Paul Schattenberg, that it was limited to the duration of the war.

Mr. Biddle maintained that he had authority under present statutes to tap wires, but expressed the belief that clarification would prove valuable in eliminating "public confusion."

He said that "we constantly tried to get commercial cables before Dec. 7 and were constantly refused." He ascribed that refusal to the confusion.

Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts, a committee member, emphasized, however, that the present law did not bar wire-tapping by the War Department, and J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation chief commented:

"That's right," adding, however, that most of the Japanese messages had been sent by radio.

Hold-up of Axis Area Mail Advised

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Postoffice Department instructed all postmasters today to see that mail from Axis-controlled countries passes through censors and also made certain that the Japanese could not "cash in" on any money orders they may have found in Guam.

The censorship instruction directed postmasters to forward to the nearest censorship office all mail reaching them without British or American censorship approval which originated in Axis countries or countries controlled by them.

In a "purely precautionary" order the department instructed postmasters to defer payment of money orders issued at Guam and send Guam-issued money orders to Washington for examination to determine whether they were regularly issued. Orders found to have been issued before the Japanese occupation will be paid.

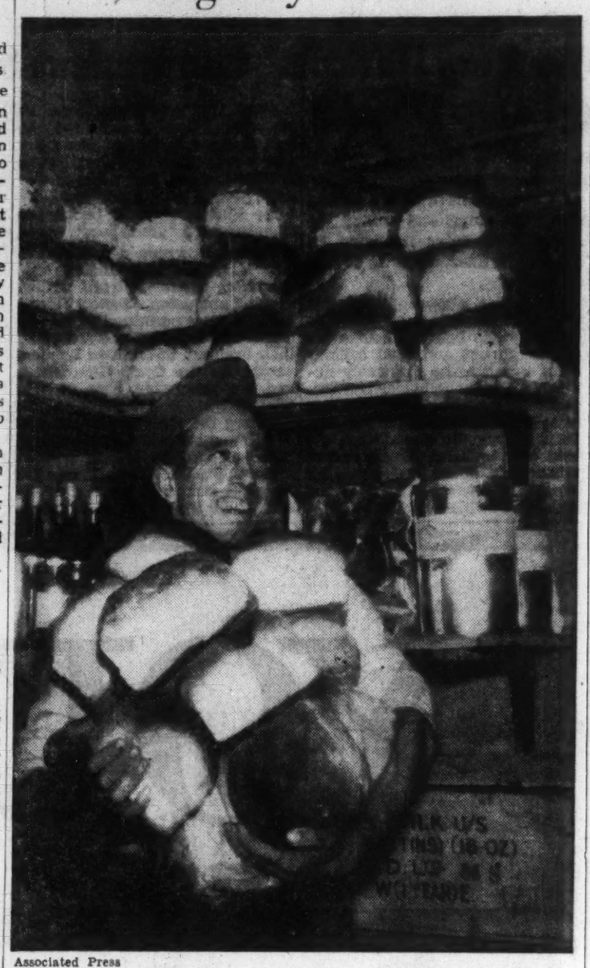
Officials said they thought most of the money orders issued before the Japanese occupation had been cashed, but that a small number still might be outstanding.

Simplified Clothes For Canadian Boys

MONTREAL, Feb. 18 (CP)—Simplification and rationalization of men's and boys' clothing can be expected in Canada in the future, R. H. Cohen, Administrator of men's and boys' clothing for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, has announced.

"The matter is under intensive study at present, but no definite information will be available for several weeks," Mr. Cohen said. "However, there will be considerable simplification and rationalization of woolen apparel in the future. This includes men's and boys' clothing."

Doughboy in Ulster



Associated Press

Episode in Northern Ireland

The soldier from across the water, with the American forces which have now settled in after taking over from the British, visits the camp store and loads his arms with bread, thus twice a doughboy.

'A Great Outfit,' Winant Reports

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Feb. 18 (AP)—United States Ambassador John G. Winant made a flying trip from London today to visit United States troops at bases in Northern Ireland and called them "a great outfit."

Accompanying him on the tour were Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, Commander of United States forces in the British Isles, and Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, Commander of the North Ireland force.

The Ambassador, who was a Captain in the United States Army Air Corps during World War No. 1, ate his meals with the soldiers and chatted freely with them.

He said he found the men, mostly from the Middlewestern States, cheerful, healthy, and eager.

"We inspected the camps and ate the food," Mr. Winant said of his inspection trip. "Except for a few colds all the men are well. I noticed that each man had four blankets, and ate steak for lunch. Sanitation in the camp was good and everything there was the highest morale."

At one camp, talking with soldiers in their metal Nissen huts, Mr. Winant had a looking-up conversation with six-foot-six Sergeant Spencer Hardin of Tatum, Texas, tallest man in the expeditionary force.

Sergeant Hardin, with Privates Douglas Ogowa and Henry J. Paluch, both of New York, were introduced to the Ambassador by Maj. Walter E. Dobbins of Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Commander.

The Ambassador saw outdoor cooking pots shaped like the maple sugar kettles of New England and sniffed the aromas of cooking steak, potatoes, and turnips. With tea and cake, that was the soldiers' lunch.

Mess Sergeant Crawford Ayres of Palm Beach, Fla., and cooks Nat Nalley of Alamosa, Colo., and Tommy Wright of Valdosta, Ga., proudly told Mr. Winant that they were keeping the soldiers happy with the best food obtainable.

Before leaving, Mr. Winant commented that he was "glad to see the men from Minnesota, Iowa, and Texas"—districts he knew in his flying days.

"We appreciate what the British services have done to help our troops," he said, "and the friendly welcome they received from the people of Northern Ireland."

Stay Out of Eire

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Belfast Telegraph said today that United States Army Headquarters in Northern Ireland had issued orders making Eire "out of bounds" for the American troops.

British troops are permitted to cross the frontier from Northern Ireland in civilian clothes and many unofficially spend their leave from this blacked-out area among the lights and well-stocked restaurants of nonwarring Eire.

War Writer 'in the Swim'

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—Larry Allen, war correspondent of the Associated Press, has taken his first swimming lesson as he vowed to do while fighting the night-blackened waters of the Mediterranean.

Miss Peggy Diehl, professional swimmer from Minneapolis, Minn., is his instructor. His first awkward splashes in a swimming pool at the Miami Biltmore Hotel were in sharp contrast to last December's struggle when 469 of his shipmates drowned.

Here spread the brilliant Florida sunshine and a blonde expert coached him in four feet of water. On that fateful night in the Mediterranean, he slid feet first down the side of the torpedoed British cruiser Galatea into the deep sea, wishing he could swim. An under-inflated lifebelt and a piece of wreckage supported him.

He didn't strike out alone during this first swimming lesson, explaining: "I haven't relaxed yet. I'm still suspicious of water."

His ambition at the start was to learn to swim 20 feet, "enough to escape the suction of a sinking ship and reach a piece of wreckage." Then his lovely instructor arrived to give the first lesson. Mr. Allen's ambition increased.

"I should like," he declared, "to learn to swim the length of this pool."

The Biltmore pool is 100 feet long.

"Put your arms out in front of you. Now, kick and make the arm strokes I showed you. Kick! I won't let you sink."

Her arms supported him, and Mr. Allen, only American war correspondent allowed with the British Fleet in the present World War, shouted to friends on the tiled pool deck:

"Say! Tell Kent Cooper this idea is lovely!"

Mr. Cooper, Associated Press General Manager, had insisted that Mr. Allen take the Florida vacation before returning to the Mediterranean war zone.

Ohio Representative Raps 'Sacred Cows'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Representative George H. Bender (R) of Ohio, demanded an overhaul of the nation's military machine and said the war effort was being hindered by confusion and "the sacred cows of military usage."

The country's need, Mr. Bender suggested in a statement in the Congressional Record, is unified command to "weld our navies, armies and air fleets into a unit of dynamic, irresistible fighting power."

The Ohioan declared that inefficient organization was hampering the Selective Service organization and the fighting forces.

Nazi Radio Alleges Plot Against Hitler

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The German Radio last night charged that Dutch Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kleffens in 1939 had in his possession plans for assassination of Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachin von Ribbentrop and "that he attempted to do away with the government of the Reich."

Papers describing the alleged plot were found among the personal effects of former French Premier Edouard Daladier and the former French Minister to the Netherlands, Baron d'Arnauld de Vitrolles, the German Radio said.

"Wirepullers of the British Government" were behind the "planned murder," the radiocast added. Details of the purported plot were sent to M. Daladier Oct. 12, 1939, by M. Vitrolles, it was said.

Baron de Vitrolles was run down and fatally injured by a bus in blacked-out London Oct. 2, 1940.

M. Daladier is a prisoner of the French Government in Unoccupied France, where he is awaiting trial at Riom on charges of "responsibility for France's defeat."

Commons Challenges Churchill's Rights

By Peter Lyne

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 18—An influential group of Conservative M. P.'s representing the industrial Midlands have sent a resolution to Prime Minister Winston Churchill reaffirming unabated confidence in the Premier, but calling his serious attention to widespread dissatisfaction with his present administration and urging him to reconstitute his War Cabinet.

Other political parties and groups now considering the attitude they are to take up in the vital debate next week which not only has far-reaching implications for Britain's conduct of the war, but is also likely to be a landmark in the history of British parliamentary practice.

The resolution of the Midland Conservatives probably just about sums up political opinion in this country today and also the view being widely expressed by the ordinary man in the street.

Few Constructive Proposals

Whether this opinion is well founded is another question. Most critics appear to have few specific constructive proposals either regarding change of the main policy or of personnel.

Certainly there has been considerable demand that the duties of the Premier and Defense Minister should be separated. But this Mr. Churchill bluntly refused in Commons yesterday.

The Premier's stand on this question and his refusal so far to make substantial Cabinet changes can hardly be described as anything else but a political deadlock.

But the temper of the Commons yesterday suggested that such deadlock cannot continue much longer, which makes next week's debate a crucial affair. For the Commons is challenging the right of its chosen Premier to decide his own policy and choose his own Cabinet.

Appeals for Frankness

One of the outstanding features of yesterday's session was the unequivocal manner in which Mr. Churchill threw the decision about himself and his government into the lap of Parliament.

In appealing for frankness and forthrightness in the coming debate, Mr. Churchill said yesterday: "I beg, I implore the honorable gentlemen—their manhood and honor require it—that they shall give effect to their opinions."

In other words, he called on them to vote according to their convictions and end the irrational procedure of recent Commons debates when critics have belabored the Churchill Government, which in practice is virtually Mr. Churchill, and yet when it has come to voting have gone into the lobby overwhelmingly on his side, only to return to criticism the next time Commons meets.

All One, Churchill Says

Mr. Churchill professes to welcome constructive criticism. He is certainly too practiced a parliamentarian to think he can suppress it. But he contends that many of the critics have gone too far in trying to have Churchill leaderships without Churchill policy and Cabinet.

If Mr. Churchill in accordance with his own considered reason and judgment and within his strict constitutional duty and rights refuses to change his Cabinet then the vote of confidence or otherwise must include him in his Cabinet even though Parliament and the nation still want him as leader.

Parliament can choose a new leader who would probably ultimately face the same position—that is of using his own judgment in forming a Cabinet or acting at continued dictation of Commons unrest after adverse military events.

Follows Usual Practice

The Premier's attitude is in keeping with British constitutional practice as defined by Edmund Burke, Britain's great protagonist of Parliamentary liberties. On this Mr. Churchill appears to be making his stand.

Either he or Parliament may be open to conviction during the coming debate or in consultation beforehand.

As to the Premier, although he has not yet given any tangible evidence of intention to make major Cabinet changes, it is an accepted axiom that the greater the leader, the less prestige does he lose by knowing when to change his mind.

Lloyd George Faced It

But what if he refuses to have Parliament dictate his Cabinet personnel? What if his close personal contact with the tragedy of the French collapse under constantly changing Cabinets designed as an escape from facing fundamental issues is an example he constantly bears in mind.

There is also the lesson of the barrage of criticism which failed to unseat David Lloyd George from the Premiership during the last war. There is considerable similarity between the present situation and the criticism then of the Lloyd George Cabinet's makeup, though not of himself as a war leader.

At the same time against these arguments must be recorded the sincerity of much of today's criticism and the extensive ground of dissatisfaction at the Government's seeming failure to remedy the lack of foresight and drive.

Meanwhile, the impression political observers here get is that there is a great amount of political confusion, and the question is beginning to be asked whether this political criticism doesn't distract attention from root cause of the crisis, which, put very briefly, might be described as "Pearl Harbor" and comparable British reverses since the Pacific war started, in addition to production shortcomings on both sides of the Atlantic.

Australia Takes Full Powers In All Fields in War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Feb. 18—The Australian Government is taking to itself dictatorial powers.

"Every human being in this country, whether he or she likes it, is now at the service of the Government to work in defense of Australia," declared Prime Minister John Curtin in opening the £35,000,000 liberty loan in Sydney Tuesday.

"Every material thing—money, machinery, plant, whatever it may be—must on the direction of the Government be diverted immediately to the purposes of war."

Mr. Curtin refused to amplify this statement when the press questioned him. But a Government spokesman declared: "The Cabinet decision means exactly what it says—the Government has now assumed supreme power over the private life and property of every individual Australian and won't hesitate to use these powers to the utmost to advance even slightly the efficiency of Australia's defense.

Switch to War Work

The Government's action is obviously aimed at weeding out men from industries no longer considered essential. All factories with suitable machinery will be ordered by the Government to switch to war work, and any attempt to defy Government instruction will be promptly dealt with.

Regulations for more rigid control of Labor, capital and man power are already in draft form and probably will be promulgated while this dispatch is on the way.

With Singapore gone and the Japanese attacking the Dutch East Indies [regarded here as the last of Australia's forward defense lines], people are ready to grant the powers of dictator to the Government.

All they ask is that having been granted those powers the Government shall use them to the fullest degree.

The tendency of the Government to announce the introduction of extraordinary measures to speed up the war effort and then delay using powers they have taken in the hope that those concerned will do what is required without the promulgation of the necessary regulations is now less noticeable.

Group Interests Hit

The position is now so grim that Mr. Curtin and his Ministers are realizing that the selfish opposition of small but influential groups within and without the Labor movement must no longer be taken into account.

If Australia is to have an all-in war effort, group interests must go, and they now seem about to go. That is what the great mass of Australians wants.

"Let's all get into this and show the Allied countries from whom we are seeking aid that our efforts are such as to warrant that aid in unstinted measure," about sums up the present attitude.

"The enemy goes to war on a totalitarian basis," Mr. Curtin told the loan meeting audience, adding: "He uses everything. This country therefore will use everything in resisting him."

Vansittart Would Disarm Germany For Generation

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Lord Vansittart, former Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs and chief diplomatic adviser to the Government, declared today that after the war "all Germans have got to be kept disarmed for at least a generation" and "that generation has got to be used for their re-education."

Addressing the "Never Again Association" recently formed to attempt to prevent future wars, Lord Vansittart said, "At the end of the necessary period of regeneration I shall expect Germany to have been made happier than she has ever allowed herself to be."

Lord Vansittart said those who condemn the Nazi creed but are inclined to be indulgent toward the German people only are serving to further an "active Pan-German or pro-German campaign."

He declared that he assumed "Churchill and Roosevelt mean what they say (in the Atlantic Charter item on disarmament of aggressor nations)" and added:

"In that case there will be prolonged occupation by all the Allies of all Germany; there will be complete destruction of the German Army; there will be drastic control of German armament-making firms. Otherwise, disarmament will be a sinister farce as it was the last time."

British Duplicity Called Nazi Untruth

TORONTO, Feb. 18 (AP)—Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to Canada, said in an address here last night that German propaganda agents are trying "to promote friction, recrimination and distrust between America and Britain" as well as between the dominions and Britain.

The propaganda campaign, he said, was based on "the old libel, the old lie that Britain is sitting idle whilst other people are waging the war for her. It is the story of Britain fighting to the last Frenchman, to the last Australian, to the last Canadian, to the last American. Of course nothing could be further from the truth."

He said mistakes had been made by Britain, but Germany had made them too.

Normandie Spark Acts Same in Test

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The spark that set the Normandie afire has been reproduced by Navy investigators to strengthen their conviction that the blaze which ruined the former French liner was accidental and not caused by sabotage.

At Navy Yard, Brooklyn, officials set up a steel column similar to the one on which an acetylene-torch operator was working the afternoon of Feb. 9. The man who had been working there in the Normandie took his place and near him stood the same men who were near-by on the ship—the overseer, helpers, and asbestos shield handler.

Bales of life preservers, wrapped in tar paper and burlap, containing the same kapok as those on the Normandie, were set up near the steel column exactly as they had been placed on the ship.

The torch welder went to work. In a few minutes, despite all precautions, the sparks shot past the shield into the burlap covering the life preservers and started a fire. The bundle burst into flame in a few seconds.

Manhattan District Attorney Frank S. Hogan had announced earlier that his investigation showed sparks from a welder's torch started the fire and "the flames were seen to spread from bale to bale with great rapidity."

Action Over Dodge Millions Is Ended

DETROIT, Feb. 18 (AP)—Two years of litigation was ended yesterday when Mrs. Frances Dodge Johnson was awarded upwards of $10,000,000 representing accumulated earnings of a trust fund established in 1921 by her father, the late John F. Dodge.

A State Supreme Court ruling last week upheld the trust arrangements, clearing the way for Mrs. Johnson to receive the fortune, and yesterday Wayne County Circuit Judge Theodore J. Richter instructed attorneys to draw up an order releasing the money.

Philippine Scout Highly Rewarded

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Jose Calugas, a mess sergeant of the Philippine Scouts, has won the Congressional Medal of Honor, highest United States military decoration.

A War Department communiqué late yesterday said:

"The action for which the award was made took place near Culis, Bataan Province, Philippine Islands, on Jan. 16, 1942. A battery gun position was bombed and shelled by the enemy until one gun was put out of commission and all of the cannoneers were killed or wounded. Sergeant Calugas, a mess sergeant of another battery, voluntarily and without orders ran 1,000 yards across the shell-swept area to the gun position. There he organized a volunteer squad which placed the gun back in commission and fired effectively against the enemy, although the position remained under constant and heavy Japanese artillery fire."

The only other winner of the award since this war began was Second Lieutenant Alexander Ramsey Nininger, Jr., of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who was killed in action in the Philippines.

Snowbound Workers Register by Radio

YELLOWSTONE PARK, Wyo. (AP)—Snowbound men at winter stations in Yellowstone National Park answered draft questions Feb. 16 by telephone and short-wave radio.

Park officials at Mammoth Hot Springs called off nine questions to each of about 30 eligible park employees over the wires or on the air waves and jotted down their replies. The men will sign their registration forms after the spring thaws.

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India's Arms Keep Pace With Approaching War

Munitions and materiel now being turned out in huge quantities by twin supply departments.

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 18 (AP)—Some members of the Indian Legislative Assembly urged yesterday that a secret session of the Assembly be called to consider India's defenses in the light of Singapore's fall and make suggestions for wider support of the war effort.

The proposed meeting was reported to have the approval of all parties.

By C. K. Cumming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India, Feb. 18—As the war moves closer to India—far closer than this great area of the Empire dreamed of a year ago—its production of munitions and materiel has kept pace with the rising crisis.

The Supply Department in India is divided into two sections, the one dealing with the production of arms and munitions, the other with the production of many kinds of equipment and the numerous other articles needed for defense purposes. The latter organization, known as the Directorate General of Supply, directly controls a large number of factories, and, through the latter, has close connections with tens of thousands of contractors. The famous Forest Services of India come within its scope.

A glance at a few of the achievements of the Directorate General of Supply gives one some idea of India's huge war effort and its probable effect on future industrial development. Whether we look at timber, textiles, clothing, foodstuffs, leather goods, chemicals or the comprehensive category called "miscellaneous stores," in every branch there has been an immense expansion, as compared with prewar production.

Much Timber Required

In the case of timber, for instance, enormous quantities are required for Army huts, and it is expected that India will produce in 1942 about 1,000,000 tons of sawn timber alone. Also in the line of camp equipment, are the 10,000,000 tent poles and the 76,000,000 tent pegs that are being produced in the current year. In addition, timber is required for such things as railway sleepers, wharf timbers, telegraph poles, and so on. The Forest Services keep the port depots well stocked with supplies of timber to go overseas.

Today, nearly every important tannery in India is engaged in the manufacture of leather for Defense needs. Harness and saddlery demands call for large supplies. In the matter of Army boots, prewar production has been multiplied 50 times.

When we turn to textiles, there has been expansion on an even greater scale. India has long occupied a front-line position in the production of cotton cloth, and cannot merely supply all its own requirements, but can also give substantial aid to the other Eastern Group countries. Millions of yards of cloth have been supplied and sandbags and jute cloths in huge figures.

It is perhaps less well known that in the current year 1,000,000 camouflage nets have been produced, together with billions of different colored jute ribbons, also used for camouflage purposes. Another interesting thing about textiles is that the Supply Department has under way a scheme for flax-growing, which may make India an important flax-producing country after the war.

Wool is required on a vast scale for blankets and clothing for the Defense Services. The woolen mills of India have been working night and day on Government orders since the war began, and, in addition, large amounts of woolen cloth have had to be imported. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is now engaged in working out experimental schemes of sheep breeding in various Provinces and States, in order to improve the quality and increase the quantity of wool produced by India's 43 million sheep. The Council has also recommended the establishment of a Central Wool Research Station as an essential for the scientific improvement and development of the Indian wool industry.

The necessity of providing foodstuffs for the Army that can be easily transported and quickly cooked has led to the production of dehydrated potatoes that will keep indefinitely in airtight containers, and many other vegetables processed in a similar way, thus bringing a new industry to India. Essense of chicken is being supplied in large quantities for the incapacitated and wounded.

There is a great expansion in the chemical industry, a number of chemicals having been produced for the first time in India. These include strontium carbonate for pyrotechnics, dimethylgloxine for gas detection and potassium perchlorate for explosives. The production of many other chemicals has been greatly increased. One interesting thing is the discovery by the Geological Survey of suitable sulphur deposits, which are now being operated. Before the war, India was entirely dependent on imports of sulphur for all purposes and this discovery is therefore of great importance.

The heading "Miscellaneous Stores" covers thousands of items. The manufacture in the current year of 1,000 million buttons, 61 million buckles, millions of brushes, combs, toothbrushes, etc, gives some idea of the scale of production in many lines. Hundreds of articles in this category, that were formerly imported, are now being produced in India for the first time.

Some forms of war production will, it may be hoped, end with the war itself. But the conclusion to be drawn from this brief survey is that the fact of so many new fields being opened up that can serve peacetime purposes, together with the impetus given to scientific research, inventive capacity, and industrial enterprise cannot fail to have important long-term consequences on the industrial future of India.

Associated Press

India Stokes the Fires of Empire Defense

Top: Molten iron pouring from a furnace at the Tatas factory, pioneer heavy industry firm, offers sharp evidence of how India's steel industry has turned to war production. Bottom left: A blast furnace produces ferromanganese, an essential steel alloy. Bottom right: A Punjab Indian who makes his turban do double duty as a face shield when he's working the Tatas plant furnace.

British Report Defeating Axis Convoy Attack

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—British planes and warships covering evidently important convoy movements in the Mediterranean have administered another air and naval defeat to the Axis, the Admiralty declared today.

Although it acknowledged that two British merchantmen were lost, it declared all others reached their destinations safely in the face of "great efforts to inflict serious losses" and torpedo hits were scored on three enemy cruisers and a destroyer.

Two of the cruisers and the destroyer were those reported in the Middle East communiqué yesterday as having been located and torpedoed by naval aircraft. One was left burning and lagging astern of the enemy squadron.

The other cruiser, an eight-inch gun warship on which two torpedo hits were scored, was intercepted and attacked later by a British submarine, the communiqué said.

Enemy reports, it said, were the "usually greatly exaggerated claims."

"The facts are that no casualties in personnel were suffered either by His Majesty's ships or by the merchant ships in the convoy," the Admiralty said. "Only superficial damage was caused to one of His Majesty's ships.

"Two merchant ships were damaged and had subsequently to be sunk by our forces since towing was impractical.

"The remainder safely reached their destination."

These operations, which apparently were extensive, occurred between Feb. 13 and 16 but only enemy aircraft managed to make contact, the communiqué said. It listed five of the air attackers as definitely shot down and four more as probably destroyed.

[Direct hits by German planes on two British naval and two merchant ships in a convoy north of Tobruk were claimed by a German communiqué last Saturday. It said one 10,000-ton merchantman and a destroyer were sunk.]

Light Army Rebuke For This 'Initiative'

MIDLAND, Texas, Feb. 18 (AP)—A buck private "scooped" the colonel, so Midland's new bombardier school went into operation without the elaborate ceremony planned for the dropping of the first bomb.

Col. I. Davies, Commandant, was to have been at the bomber's controls. But no one told Private R. J. Smith, public relations photographer, about the plans.

He procured a couple of bombs, persuaded a training crew to fly home over the range and photographed the missiles as they fell.

Then the storm broke, squarely over Private Smith's head—until Colonel Smith came to the rescue by calling off the ceremony and reminding his subordinate officers that—"in war times like this the Army doesn't need so much fuss and feathers anyway. And it can use a little more initiative, even if it is misguided."

Russians Claim Advances Along Entire Eastern Front

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (AP)—Russian military sources said today they had been told by a German prisoner that the Germans are making preparations to evacuate Kharkov, chief industrial city of the Ukraine.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Feb. 18

Soviet big guns, some directed by radio from Russian guerilla detachments which had driven behind the German lines, today were reported to be smashing Nazi positions all along the front from Leningrad deep into the Southwest.

However, the German High Command claimed for the second successive day that Nazi forces had cut off and destroyed Russian troops on the central sector of the Eastern Front.

The Moscow account of the conflict said that in one sector of the front west of Kalinen a tank-led German counterattack was thrown back by artillery which destroyed three of the tanks, then routed the Nazi infantry. In another Northwestern Front zone the Red Army claimed to have cut off a Nazi defensive position with concentrated fire which forced the invaders to abandon 15 cannon in their retreat.

Soviet Army dispatches said a number of important, but unspecified, villages were recaptured in the Southwest, where Russian batteries poured a heavy rain of shells into a double line of Nazi defenses that included land-mine fields. The batteries were said to have destroyed 36 points in one day.

Only two newly recaptured places were mentioned — Sosino, on the Smolensk front, and Manakhovo, on the Leningrad front. (Neither place appears on any available maps.)

The situation was summed up by the Soviet Information Bureau with a declaration, that "our troops carried out offensive battles against the enemy, are continuing to advance, and have occupied several populated points."

Germany, on the other hand, claimed that 28 Russian tanks were destroyed, 51 Russian planes shot down, and much rolling stock destroyed.

A number of Soviet prisoners, 11 guns, many machine guns, and a large quantity of other war material fell into Nazi hands, after more than 1,000 fatalities, it was said.

In support of the Army the Air Force threw in strong formations of bomber, dive-bomber, and fighter aircraft, particularly on the central and northern sectors of the Eastern Front, the Nazi communiqué said.

Civilian Defense Work Needs 500 Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—A minimum of 500 men and women workers are needed to participate in the various defense projects of the Department of Welfare, James G. Blaine, chairman for Greater New York of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, announced yesterday.

Among the projects for which the workers are required are a survey of dwelling space for rehousing, a communal feeding program, a nutrition campaign, and work with foreign language groups for which interpreters are needed.

Nazis Plan Forced Labor for Farmers

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 18

Germany has ordered the transfer of 400,000 Russian farm workers from the Northern to the Southern Ukraine as part of a gigantic food program for 1942.

They are to go from the regions around Kiev and Zhitomir to the former industrial zones around Kirovo, Dnieperopetrovsk and Nikolaev. Most workers in the Southern Ukraine were removed with the Russian Army last summer.

This announcement followed the earlier disclosure that the Nazis plan to resettle large sections of White Russia with farmers from occupied Denmark, Holland and other countries as part of their agricultural expansion program.

Churchill Pledges Place for Austria

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accepting the gift of a trailer canteen from Austrians in Britain, declared in a speech today that "only our own follies can deprive us of victory."

"And in the victory of the Allies, Austria shall find her honored place," the Prime Minister added.

"We shall struggle on and fight on. The people of Britain never will desert the cause of the freedom of Austria from the Prussian yoke."

"We shall go forward," Mr. Churchill declared. "Many long miles will have to be marched and many leagues at sea will have to be covered by ships; many millions of miles of airplane flights will be accomplished; great-hearted efforts will be required from large masses of human beings—but we have three quarters of the human race on our side."

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Lower Main Floor

Rowell's
GERMANTOWN

Chiang Holds Conference With Gandhi at Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18 (AP)—Mohandas Gandhi and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek met here today.

The Generalissimo is on a tour of India and has conferred with several Indian leaders. Madame Chiang Kai-shek accompanied him.

They were received at Birla Park, where Mr. Gandhi is staying, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, an Indian leader. He escorted them to the drawing room where Mr. Gandhi was squatting on the floor.

Through an interpreter, General Chiang and Mr. Gandhi talked for an hour and 20 minutes. Then the General and Madame Chiang had an Indian lunch with Mr. Nehru while Mr. Gandhi remained in the drawing room. The talks were to continue this afternoon.

Ruler Replaced

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Maharaja of Rewa, ruler of the Indian State of Rewa, has been relieved temporarily of his administrative authority because of suspected complicity "in certain criminal offenses," a British communiqué announced today with no further explanation.

The announcement merely said that a political officer had been put in charge of the State of about 13,000 square miles and 1,500,000 population pending an inquiry.

The Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur was born March 12, 1903; succeeded to his rank—which rates a 17-gun salute—Oct. 31, 1918, and was granted ruling power Oct. 31, 1922.

Object of Meeting

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—An informed source said today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's meeting with Mohandas Gandhi should not lead to the inference that their discussion will have any effect on India's internal politics.

He added that their meeting was most welcome, however, since the Chinese leader probably would obtain valuable first-hand information on the vast section of India's population of which Mr. Gandhi is the popular leader.

Madras Prepares

MADRAS, India, Feb. 18 (AP)—With the fall of Singapore and increased dangers of a sea attack on India, the local government advised those who planned to leave the City in the event of an attack to depart "as soon as convenient."

Day and night tactical exercises were ordered for the Madras garrison.

British Honor Chiang

NEW YORK (CBS)—The BBC reports that "our Chinese ally, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, has been decorated by King George VI with the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his outstanding achievements in the Allied cause."

'Where Is Sans Origine?'

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Western Union is besieged by persons seeking to determine the location of "sans origine"—a dateline affixed to cablegrams from United States service men in foreign parts.

"Sans origine," the French phrase, "without origin," could be anywhere.

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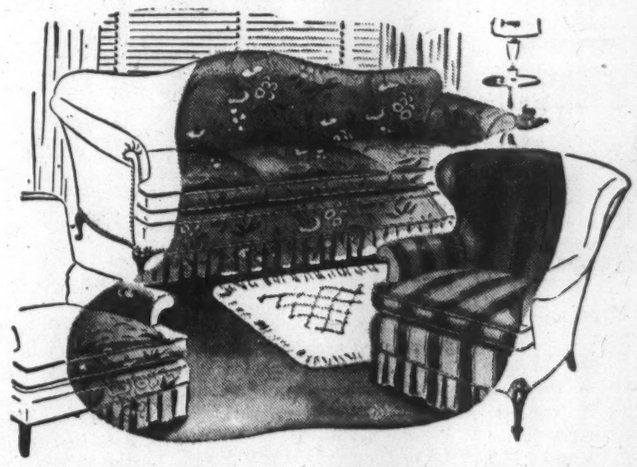

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Strawbridge & Clothier—Sixth Floor

New Loan for Russian Arms Backs Drive on Hitlerism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — Soviet-American co-operation in the struggle to beat back the tide of Hitlerian aggression will receive new impetus shortly through a large United States loan to finance Russian military purchases in this country.

Although official quarters confirmed that this major move in co-ordinating the efforts of the United States was in immediate prospect, the amount of the loan was not disclosed. It is expected, however, that it will be at least as large as the $1,000,000,000 loan advanced last November to the Soviets.

The new American financial move is thought to indicate a desire on the part of Washington to assure Moscow that this country will do its utmost to supply the Red Army with the weapons needed to crush the German Army. It is also seen as evidence that Russia has already placed orders for a substantial portion of the $1,000,000,000 already available to it.

Carries No Interest

As with the November loan, the new financial advance will bear no interest. Repayment will begin five years after the war's conclusion and will be spread over a 10-year period.

It is not yet known whether Moscow has accepted the American offer of further financial aid, although it is thought probable that it will be accepted without question. While there was some opposition, both within Congress and without at the time of the first loan, no serious criticism of the present move is expected. Indeed, most Americans appear to be increasingly gratified at Russian successes in view of the forlorn situation prevailing in the Southwest Pacific since Dec. 7.

Persons who have followed American aid to the Allies caution, however, against confusing financial assistance with the amount of war matériel actually delivered. Despite evidence that American shipments to the Soviet Union are increasing, it is admitted unofficially that they are not yet large enough to have a serious effect upon the fighting in Russia.

Two Routes for Deliveries

The principal advantage of a new loan now, as seen here, is that it will permit Russian buyers to order needed equipment, thus incorporating Russian needs into present production schedules. It is apparent, however, that future deliveries to the Soviet will depend largely upon conditions on other sectors of the anti-Axis front and that there is no guarantee that tanks, planes, and guns ordered by Russia may not be diverted to Australia, North Africa or elsewhere if the need appears to be greater elsewhere.

Deliveries to Russia will also depend upon the Allied success in maintaining the few and difficult routes of supply connecting the two countries. At present, practically all equipment from this country is going either across Iran to the Caspian Sea or to Murmansk and thence south by rail to Moscow. The first route is threatened by Japanese successes in Singapore and in Burma, while the second route is continually menaced by German and Finnish troops in Karelia.

House Rushes Huge War Bill Up to Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—A record-smashing $32,070,901,900 war appropriation moved to the Senate today with a 371 to 0 indorsement by the House under Committee warning that supplies must be ready against a supreme Axis offensive this spring.

House Appropriations Committee members, introducing the measure yesterday, spoke against a background of information furnished privately by high ranking Army officials and urged quick action on the bill, which includes outlays for transportation and other immediate items as well as for long-range production. The House passed the bill with only four hours' debate.

With similar unanimity yesterday, the Senate passed by a voice vote a $163,806,854 deficiency measure, including $100,000,000 for civilian defense against air raids, and returned it to the House for action on minor amendments.

In that bill, the Senate left intact House restrictions against use of any part of the protection fund for "fan dancing, street shows or other public entertainment" or for the Treasury's $80,000 Donald Duck income tax cartoon film.

The big war fund carried $22,888,901,900 for the War Department, mostly for ordnance and expediting production, with a provision that half of this could go for Lend-Lease aid.

It also included a $5,430,000,000 specific item for Lend-Lease, raising the total approved separately for such purpose to date to more than $17,000,000,000.

Another big item was $3,852,000,000 to carry forward the merchant marine program, the goal of which now is 2,877 ships—or two a day—at a total cost of $6,704,464,056, The schedule this year calls for 786 cargo ships.

Shortly before passage, the House rejected by a standing vote of 98 to 38 an amendment by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia which would have banned the closed shop in industry, and jurisdictional and sympathy strikes.

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri of the Appropriations Committee warned the House before the final vote:

"The crisis is coming in the spring of 1942.

"Japan is consolidating its victories. In Europe and in Africa, the enemy is preparing for his greatest push, the supreme offensive. Unless we produce material by that time, sufficient to hold the front, it will be too late."

Debate was quiet and peaceful until Representative William P. Lambertson (R) of Kansas protested further lend-lease appropriations and charged that "if the President doesn't change his ways and give us efficiency, we will lose this war."

Majority leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts jumped up to charge the veteran Kansan with making a "wrangling, political speech" and said "this is no time for whispers and poison to divide" the people.

Then Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania rose to criticize Mr. Cannon for a letter he sent Monday to House Democrats, accusing Republicans of parliamentary tactics on appropriation bills aimed at winning control of the House in November.

Mr. Cannon's letter, placed in the record, warned his colleagues to be on the alert for Republican amendments to the $32,000,000,000 bill. The letter said the Republicans made a "clever coup" with their no fan-dancing amendment to the civilian defense bill when no fan-dancing was in the bill and when the Committee already had approved a change having the same effect.

Mr. Ditter said the letter was "narrow, confining and partisan," and added that Republicans as well as Democrats had supported defense and war measures. Mr. Ditter and Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia joined Mr. McCormack in an appeal for unity.

Big Gain Shown In Shipbuilding

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—J. Lewis Luckenbach, president of the American Bureau of Shipping, last night reported a January gain of 763 ships of 5,049,020 gross tons on order or under construction in American shipyards.

Writing in the Bureau's February bulletin, Mr. Luckenbach declared that on Feb. 1 there were 1,809 merchant ships of 11,511,690 tons building or under contract as compared to 1,046 vessels of 6,462,670 tons on Jan. 1. These figures, he said, did not include 52 ships being built for the British Government in Atlantic and Pacific coast yards of the Todd Shipyards Corp.

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Antiques: Glass Collection in Midwest Town

Exhibit in Colony House, Lonsdale, Ark., draws students of ware from surrounding area.

Hot Springs, Ark.

The United States always has been considered a land of contrasts. But search where you will, there probably is not to be found another example of a skating rink and an inclusive collection of American pressed glass housed under the same not-so-large roof. The phenomenon is at Lonsdale, Ark., a village of only a few hundred, about 40 miles southwest of Little Rock, adjacent to the Ouachita National Forest.

Colony House is a private venture, a pleasure center, having a small but well-equipped theater, skating rink, and community club rooms. The cost of the building approximates $500 for each resident, but Lonsdale taxpayers had nothing to worry about there. The cost was borne by the son of the man for whom the village was named.

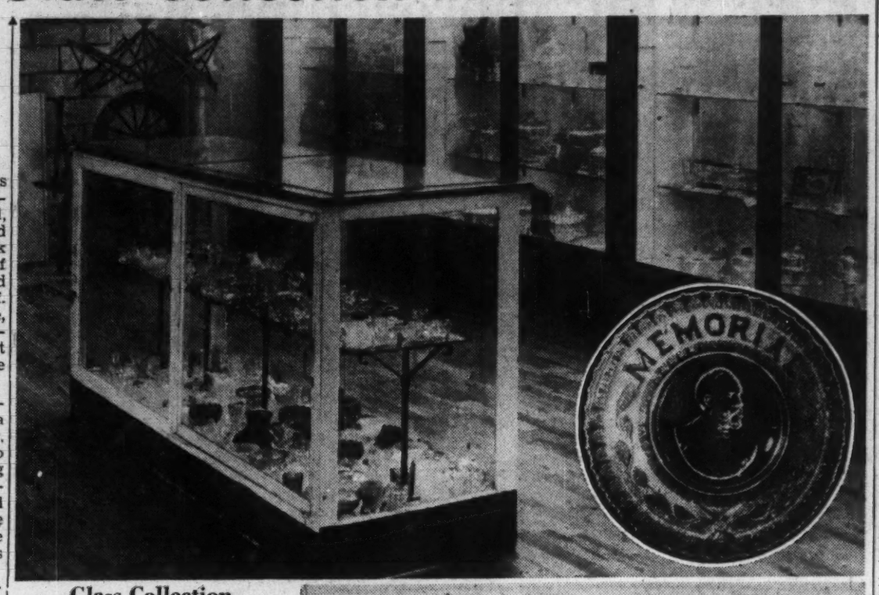
John G. Lonsdale, retired executive of the Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Company of St. Louis, Mo., grew up in Hot Springs, Ark. As soon as prosperity made it possible, he established a country home near his boyhood haunts. Through the years he has devoted much time and interest to the cultural building of the community which bears his name. His son brought the amusement facilities of a city to this Arkansas village.

For many years, Mrs. Lonsdale has been a collector of Americana, and in recent years, American pressed glass. The little museum, set up in the community house operated by her son, was her happy thought. It is as friendly and "folksy" as the skating rink below with its soft-drink dispensary.

Building a collection, however small, is a wholesome diversion. Collecting pressed glass, unless one goes in for rare items, or sets, is well within the reach of any pocketbook. Even after home breakage of a century, there is still the delightful possibility of running into a longed-for specimen in a cottage down any country lane, or on the shelves of any second-hand store, no matter how hopeless its appearance.

That is why collectors, even the possessors of only a modest window-shelf full, who drive out from Hot Springs or over from Little Rock, study the Lonsdale collection with great interest. Mrs. Lonsdale will tell you that somewhere on the shelves can be found at least one example of every type pictured in Ruth Webb Lee's "Handbook of Early American Pressed Glass Patterns. Probably this accounts for much of the popularity of the exhibit. Amateurs come to fill their memories with the outlines of various patterns that they may recognize and discriminate in their own search for desired specimens.

Hobbies will remain recreation from which we truly can win recreation for the tasks ahead. Glass collecting, which is reminiscent of the artistic growth of our land, is a healthy wartime hobby. In that sense, the Lonsdale collection—an excellent guide for the amateur—may be counted a factor in the program of preservation of our American morale. **M. D. H.**



Glass Collection

In one room in the Community House at Lonsdale, Ark., is a large collection of early pressed glass filling display cabinets along one wall, and mid-floor cases as well. Inset is a pressed-glass plate made in 1881 or 1882 in memory of President Garfield.

De Luxe Studio; Work Projects Administration

Desk Used by a President

This mahogany piece was used by George Washington in 1789-90 at the time when New York City was the Capital of the United States and Federal Hall was the Capitol.

The specimens by Voyez and Palmer were enriched with oil gilding. The handles and terminals of the Wedgwood & Bentley example were cream-colored. A medallion with the subject "Venus and Cupid" ornamented the side of the Palmer vase. The Wedgwood & Bentley vase has an undraped version of "Cupid Shaving His Bow," the design on the cover of the February issue of the magazine Antiques. It was pointed out that Voyez had been employed by Wedgwood and after being dismissed had made models which were carried out by Humphrey Palmer at Hanley.

Other pieces of the 1700's permitted comparison. These included a drab, salt-glazed footed salt cellar and a white salt-glazed plate with an unusual lattice design in relief; two cream-colored plates of the type made at Leeds, one of which was painted with butterflies and flowers; a Meissen cup and saucer and a Bow plate with the same Kakieyemon decoration; a Delft teapot marked PK and a stand with the date 1773. Blackware included two basalt creamers and a cup, all unmarked, and a shining black teapot.

Several folio volumes, and some items of great value to students, were among the printed material members brought. These included a 1787 Wedgwood catalogue with an autograph inscription by Miss Meteyard, Wedgwood's biographer, on the title page; Frederick Rathbone's copy of Gladstone's speech at the opening of the Wedgwood Institute, catalogues of the Propert and Tangye Collections, and of the Wedgwood Museum and the Museum at Naples. There was also a copy of Aiken's "Forty Miles Around Manchester" with its graphic description of the Staffordshire Potteries. **S. W. C.**

Wedgwood Club

The January meeting of the Wedgwood Club, held in the Old State House, Boston, was devoted to the year's finds. Members had been requested to bring not only pieces of early ware which they had found during the year but books, prints, and information bearing on their collecting interests. The result was a varied and interesting assemblage of objects ranging from books and catalogues, now long out of print, to a fragment of a transfer-printed tile, probably done by Sadler at Liverpool, which was found in a house in Marshfield, Mass.

Probably the greatest interest centered in the group of three so-called crystalline vases made by different contemporary potters. One was marked Voyez; one, H. Palmer of Hanley; and one, Wedgwood & Bentley. Such vases seem to have been first made by Wedgwood about 1768, and were immediately copied by others. They were called crystalline because the creamware body was mottled to resemble natural stones. The three exhibited were treated to imitate agate, green marble, and granite.

New York Notes

NEW YORK — Furniture from the Governor's room of New York City Hall, including the desk used by George Washington in 1789 and 1790, when he was President of the United States and New York was the Capital of the country, is on view at the Museum of the City of New York.

The Governor's Room at City Hall is being used for activities of the Civilian Defense program, and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has consented to the removal of the furniture for the duration of the war, during which it will be on view at the Museum.

The broad, flat-top desk used by Washington is of mahogany, simple in style with fluted legs and rosette trimmings of the Sheraton period. Other pieces shown include a pair of upholstered two-seated chairs or settees with high curved backs used during the inauguration of Washington and John Adams, first Vice-President.

Also on view are a pair of sofas and chairs "probably made," according to the Museum announcement, by Duncan Phyfe for City Hall and a desk signed and donated by its maker, "Charles Christian, New York City, 1814."

Britain Says 'Persia' and 'Siam'

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—So far as Britain is concerned, it will be Persia and Siam from now on, instead of Iran and Thailand.

Richard K. Law, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that instructions would be issued to use the old names of the two nations "so far as is practical."

Britain's reversion to the old names Siam and Persia, may be to lay the groundwork for eventual repudiation of those countries' Governments—after the war.

The people of Thailand long have called themselves "Thai." Siam was a name for the benefit of foreigners. At present Thailand is in bad odor with the United Nations because it all but welcomed the Japanese on their way to Burma and Singapore. Thailand asked other governments to use that name instead of Siam in June, 1939.

Iran took that name officially in 1927 although people of that country long had used it. It means "Country of the Aryans." It applied rather vaguely to the whole Iranian Plateau where boundaries were fluid or poorly defined. There is less apparent reason for Britain to change back to Persia because Iran now is under firmer British tutelage then ever and British and Soviet troops are stationed there guarding supplies on their way to Russia.

The United States Government like all others promptly adopted the names Iran and Thailand when those countries requested the change.

United Nations' Grip Seen Holding

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18 (AP)—A prediction that "this world will be controlled for a number of years by an expanded organization founded on the very union we have today—the United Nations," was made here by Edwin R. Embree, historian and President of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation.

"I believe," he said, "we shall have at least three healthy results from this control by the progressive and democratic nations: a world Supreme Court, an International Police Force, an International coinage.

"Already we have 26 countries allied under this group of United Nations and already we are practicing the ideas of the common military and the common economy."

Mayris Chaney Quits Dance Job Mrs. Roosevelt Got Her in OCD

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—When the Office of Civilian Defense today accepted the resignation of Miss Mayris Chaney, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's dancer protege, it cleared one of the most disuniting controversies which has raged around any of the Government's defense agencies.

Miss Chaney announced in Philadelphia that she was submitting her resignation from her $4,600 job as Director of Children's Welfare in the hope of ending further criticism, presumably of herself, Mrs. Roosevelt and the Physical Fitness Division.

The new management of the OCD took her up without delay. It announced acceptance of the resignation which came after the Senate yesterday had concurred with the House in an amendment to the OCD's $100,000,000 appropriation specifying that none of the money should be used for teaching children to dance.

The Congressional amendment was more indicative of the nation's impatience with OCD's "boondoggling" than an actual deterrent to Miss Chaney's activities, since the $100,000,000 is to be used for gas masks and other protective equipment, and not for OCD salaries.

Miss Chaney took the hint, however.

Hopes to Halt Controversy

In submitting her resignation, Miss Chaney told OCD Director James M. Landis that she hoped to halt further controversy. She explained that she had not planned introduction of "fan dancing" to children, as insinuated by congressional speeches. Her aim, she said, had been to prepare children for possible air raids.

It is evident that Miss Chaney hopes by her resignation to call off national criticism of her long-time friend and patron, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was responsible for the dancer's appointment to the OCD after her stage dancing had not succeeded. Mrs. Roosevelt has already indicated her intention of resigning as soon as she finishes reorganizing her volunteer and community service branch of the OCD so as to fit it into the chaotic organization left by Mayor La Guardia.

Mayor La Guardia himself suggested in a report to the President earlier this week that the only way to straighten out the OCD mess is to turn all but its protective services back to permanent government departments which it now overlaps.

In her letter of resignation which she described as "absolute" and not merely an offer, Miss Chaney told Director Landis:

Explains Her Position

"Because I wish no further altercation which might cause disunity and delay, and for the same reason which prompted me to take up this work originally, my desire for a strong and free America, I wish to step aside if it is your will.

"If you feel that the best interest of the physical fitness program—and the best interest of the United States of America—can be served by my resignation, then I will step aside gladly, effective at your convenience.

"There has been much said about this portion of Director Kelly's (John B. Kelly, Hale America Director) wonderful physical fitness program, and many seem to think that it was designed to introduce fan dancing among inocent tots.

"While I am not familiar with fan dancing, I do not agree that such frivolity has any place in a children's program in normal times, let alone in times of stress.

Opposes Fan Dancing

"Some people patronize fan dancing and approve it as a form of necessary relaxation. With these people I have no argument, but I would fight if they tried to introduce fan dancing into a children's program such as I have been working on for the U. S. Division of Physical fitness.

"Unfortunately, there have been many patriotic Americans who honestly want to be fair, but who have not had an opportunity to study the child welfare problems that caused so much grief in war-torn Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Russia and Germany.

"If these people have children, then it is their duty as parents, as well as American citizens, to take steps to see why so much time has been wasted arguing over fan dancing when the lives of little children have been at stake. Two weeks have been wasted. Two weeks in which Singapore fell, and, if you will recall, the tragedy that was Pearl Harbor accurred within the short space of a few hours."

Miss Chaney said she felt the children's program "is of such paramount importance that nothing should interfere with its organization and development."

Lehman Opposes Job Fund Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has expressed his opposition to federalization of unemployment insurance as is proposed in a bill now before Congress. The Governor returned here Feb. 15 from the Washington conference of Governors and said that while he favors aid to workers who are temporarily unemployed because of retooling of plants, particularly in Michigan, from automobile to war work production, he did not believe the form proposed would be found workable.

A majority of the Governors voiced a similar view, the Governor said, adding that the oft-repeated criticism was that it was a "step toward federalization of unemployment insurance."

The Governor said he believed that unemployment insurance could best be administered by the States themselves.

It's Nonexistent But Italy Takes It

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Announcement from Rome that the Italian Government had seized certain American properties there was described "as just another piece of Italian bombast."

[The report through Bern, Switzerland, said the Italian Government had confiscated the properties of Western Electric Company and Warner Brothers and First National Pictures.]

Officials of Western Electric, which is the manufacturing subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, said, "We don't have any property in Italy and don't know what the Italians are talking about," while the film firm declared:

"The announcement from Rome is a joke. It's just another piece of Italian bombast. We have no property there and the only thing of ours the Italians could seize would be old films worthless except as scrap."

Mothers of Nation Hear Plea To Help With War Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18—The mothers of the United States faced a call today to render every service of which each is capable to help the nation "bring our children through the hazards of this war" strong and ready to take their part in the making of "a free world for free men."

This plea was made by the President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Mrs. William Kletzer of Portland, Ore., in a radio address last night to the organization's 2,500,000 members. Speaking from Los Angeles on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the organization, Mrs. Kletzer declared:

"None of us must hold back a single service which he is capable of giving, nor be a party to the waste of a single essential resource of this nation."

Mrs. Kletzer recalled that the second meeting of the "Congress of Mothers," from which the parent-teacher movement grew, was held in Washington on Feb. 17, 1898—the week in which the Battle of Manila Bay was fought, at the beginning of the Spanish-American War—and said:

Another Battle at Manila

"Today another Battle of Manila Bay is being fought. Again the nation is pouring all its resources into the winning of the war. The resources to be conserved are more than metals and foodstuffs and chemicals and crude oil. Those resources upon which we must depend most to win the war, to win the peace, and to preserve this peace are human resources—resources of skill, spirit, ideals, courage and aptitude."

Mrs. Kletzer paid tribute to the P. T. A. founders, Mrs. Alice McLellan Birney and Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, recalling that "they realized our children's need for protection becomes more acute during war and so were challenged to redouble their efforts," and added:

"The present crisis offers a real challenge to an organization such as ours. We have not only gained through the years an appreciation of those values fundamental to the best development of the individual and the nation. We have also the sad experience of our sister nations to help us chart our path."

Mrs. Kletzer was joined on the radiocast by Dr. Gertrude Laws, a child psychologist and director of education for women in the Pasadena (Calif.) schools. Dr. Laws stressed the need of guidance for children to avoid hysteria during wartime conditions.

In describing the wartime work now being carried on by the nation's 28,000 parent-teacher associations, Mrs. Kletzer said:

"Block Mother" Corps

"Our greatest protection is in prevention. Recognizing that the neighborhood is a center for child protection, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers is organizing a 'block mother' corps. One of the block mother's first responsibilities will be to make sure that one house on her block is always open for children to go to when an alert is sounded."

Referring to the request made by the organization for a nationwide system of identification and registration of all children, Mrs. Kletzer said:

"A child completely cut off from those who love him and who would protect and cherish him is about the most tragic thing we can contemplate. We may never be called upon to evacuate a community, nor may our cities be bombed. Still, if the time should come, it would be too late, then, to take the precautions to insure the restoration of children separated from their families."

Mrs. Kletzer mentioned "the worth-while speed-up of colleges and vocational education" but pointed out that this has "motivated some individuals to advise a similar speed-up for high school programs, both in the name of economy and as a plea for releasing children to replace certain agricultural workers." She declared:

"Red lights of warning should flash before you when either of these propositions comes up for serious consideration in your community. Hurrying boys and girls through school does not in itself make adults of them. Not in spite of this war, but because of it, we dare not deprive our children of one iota of the education and training they should have."

Aid Is Urged for Idle Workers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Speedy approval of a $300,000,000 program of Federal unemployment benefits to displaced workers was asked of Congress today by Mayor La Guardia of New York and R. J. Thomas Congress of Industrial Organizations union head.

Asserting that the war effort has required the Government to convert factories to arms production with a resultant, temporary unemployment of thousands, the stocky little Mayor told the House Ways and Means Committee:

"If it was 1,000 or 100,000 workers, they could be absorbed, but the number is so great that it creates a national problem, not a state problem."

He strongly indorsed the bill, which would authorize the Federal Government to supplement state unemployment compensation to workers out of a job while factories are being converted.

Replying to many state governors who have argued that their own funds were ample to meet the new problems, Mr. Thomas, United Automobile Workers President, said that "present state unemployment compensation benefits were inadequate" and asserted that the governors "are taking a very narrow position" when they insist that the proposed program infringed on states' rights.

"When people begin to get hungry," he said, "they don't care much about states' rights."

Mayor La Guardia, Mr. Thomas and some committee members took cognizance of reports that the bill might be beaten because state officials believed that it would lead to the Government taking over state unemployment compensation systems.

In view of gloomy prospects for the measure, Philip Murray, C.I.O. President, proposed an alternative plan—an outright appropriation of $300,000,000 to President Roosevelt with a mandate to use it "for the relief of those unemployed by war dislocations, for training wages, for travel allowances and for special work projects."

La Guardia Against Raid Shelters—Now

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia, who resigned from his post as National Director of Civilian Defense last week, said Feb. 16 that he did not consider the construction of air-raid shelters practicable at this time.

"You cannot put ceilings over cities to protect them," he told 350 engineers and architects representing cities throughout the nation, "although some of you whose cities chance to lie at the foot of a mountain might be able to dig shelters into its side without too great expense."

Emphasizing the responsibility of technical men, Mr. La Guardia urged them to prepare for a long war.

"The years '42 and '43 are going to be hard," he said. "We are geared to success. We are not accustomed to disaster or hardship.

"Some people think '42 will be hard, but that we'll be well on our way in '43. I do not agree. I still believe that not until '44 will we begin to commence to see the beginning of the victorious end."

The Mayor, opening the National Conference of Aerial Bombardment Protection, suggested "stream-lined plans" for quick, practical action with responsibility fixed in one person in each city.

Long Jail Sentence Given to Tire Stealer

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18 (AP)—A 3½ to 7 year prison sentence and a $1,600 fine with costs was imposed today on the first Blair County man to plead guilty of stealing automobile tires since rationing of rubber began.

Judge George G. Patterson imposed the sentence on William H. Lauver, of Altoona, after Lauver admitted thefts of five tires, tubes and wheels from two cars. Joseph Woytowiex, of Altoona, accused of being Lauver's accomplice, was sentenced to one to two years in jail.

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Why No Aid to MacArthur? Japanese Stand in the Way

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Indications that the Japanese are about to make a supreme effort to overwhelm the resistance of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's American and Filipino troops have again concentrated attention here on the reasons why this country has found it impossible to aid the heroic defenders on Bataan Peninsula.

While conceding the immense strategic importance of the Philippines, the War and Navy Departments make no effort to conceal the fact that no aid has gone to the United States troops there during more than 10 weeks of combat.

Although officials here will make no public statement on the factors behind their inability to aid General MacArthur, at least eight reasons have been advanced in unofficial conversations. They are:

1. The Japanese blockade across the most direct approaches to the islands.
2. Japanese control of the more roundabout approaches by way of Macassar Strait and the Celebes Sea.
3. The lack of Philippine ports in American hands in which men or matériel may be landed.
4. A shortage of American-held airports in the Philippines from which bombers or fighters may be operated.
5. Overwhelming Japanese control of the air throughout the entire Philippine area.
6. The loss of island stepping-stones which would permit bombers to be flown to the United States forces.
7. Hesitancy about risking the United States Fleet in an area swarming with enemy submarines and torpedo planes.
8. The lack of suitable naval bases between the Hawaiian Islands and Java from which American ships could operate and where they could be fueled and provisioned.

Ring of Enemy Ships

The Japanese blockade, which is based upon the fortified Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and enemy control of Borneo, New Britain and French Indo-China, means that a ring of Japanese naval power surrounds the Philippines. In the judgment of both naval and commercial shipping officials here, it would be impossible for any worthwhile amount of United States shipping to penetrate this ring and to deliver needed supplies to General MacArthur.

It is said that a United States convoy, protected by a heavy contingent of warships, might be able to force its way into and out of the area around Manila Bay were it not for Japan's presently unchallenged control of the air. The fate of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, together with the lessons learned from the war in Europe, would make this Government hesitate about sending warships into such waters, it was explained.

Although American pursuit ships are now operating from Javanese fields and perhaps from airdromes in New Guinea, these regions are too far away from Manila Bay to enable fighter planes to afford protection to a convoy against enemy bombers. The only possibility of such protection would come from aircraft carrier-based planes. Such carriers, however, would probably be forced to operate from the Javanese port of Surabaya, which is well over a thousand miles from Manila Bay, with most of the intervening waters under enemy control.

Once arrived at Bataan Peninsula, American ships would have no adequate unloading facilities, except the limited shore establishment at the fortified island of Corregidor. There is also an absence of assembly and maintenance equipment, while it would be necessary to ship not only planes and tanks but also the ground crews to maintain them. In addition, Corregidor and Bataan haven't room for the storage of the vast amount of oil and high-octane gasoline needed to operate the matériel of modern war.

Lack of Airfields

Even if this country did manage to get bombers and fighters to General MacArthur there are no known airfields on Bataan Peninsula and only a small one on Corregidor. It is thought doubtful that the Corregidor field could handle more than the limited number of pursuit ships now based there.

Japanese capture of Wake and Guam Islands have eliminated two essential stop-overs by which four-engine bombers were originally flown to the Philippines.

Although any one of the eight principal factors in the path of effectively aiding General MacArthur is a formidable obstacle, taken together they are apparently considered insuperable by Washington, which, according to every indication available to the press, has been as anxious to relieve the men on Bataan as the American public has been to see it done.

Since it takes a good six weeks for a convoyed freighter to go from the West Coast of the United States to the Southwest Pacific, there was no time after Dec. 7 when it would have been possible for this country to send effective aid to General MacArthur and have it arrive when he was still in possession of sufficient terrain to make possible large-scale use of planes and tanks.

In addition, there has also been strong pressure on this Government to send all available equipment to the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and Burma on the grounds that the Philippines were virtually lost and that it would be a wiser military policy to build up strength in areas which the United Nations still had a chance of holding. It is not thought likely, however, that such arguments would have held weight had the War and Navy Departments felt it possible to get help to General MacArthur.

Cartoon Commended by President

WHY HELP THE RUSSIANS? THEY'LL TURN ON US LATER.
THE BRITISH WANT TO FIGHT TO THE LAST AMERICAN
WE OUGHT TO PULL OUT OF THE FAR EAST. WE CAN'T WIN THERE.
I THINK THIS ONE WILL BE ABOUT RIGHT FOR THAT FELLOW.
"WHOSOEVER IS GUILTY OF THE CRIME OF BRINGING ABOUT DISUNITY OF HIM LET IT BE SAID THAT IT WERE BETTER THAT A MILLSTONE WERE HUNG ABOUT HIS NECK AND THAT HE WERE CAST INTO THE SEA" —WINSTON CHURCHILL
JOHN Q. PUBLIC

Decorations for the Enemies Within

Berryman, The Washington Star

Low-Income Area Women Do War Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Women of the low-income areas are backing the nation's victory campaign in many ways that vary from feeding nine persons nutritiously on $14 a week, serving all-night hot refreshments to air wardens and sending their sons to the fighting front, according to the League of Mothers' Clubs of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York. The League held its annual dinner, for which the menu items were donated by 30 food firms, at the Hotel Pennsylvania last night.

A glimpse of what goes on in the tenement households, keyed to defense, was afforded in five-minute interviews with eight women from the different settlement groups who responded to questions from Mary Margaret McBride, women's commentator for the National Broadcasting Company. About 1,000 women were present.

"My house is open from 7:30 a. m. to 4 a. m. the next day," declared Mrs. Daniel Symons of Recreation Rooms and Settlement. "My husband is zone warden and I put in about 20 hours a day. Our home is located in the vicinity of gas tanks, a utility plant and waterfront activities that would make good 'targets' and we need a 24-hour patrol there.

"They have given me the unofficial title of 'mother of air wardens' because I serve hot drinks and cake to all wardens of the neighborhood. We have been fortunate in making a contact with the East Ninth Street Nursery so that caps and sweaters have been knitted for the wardens and socks donated that they may keep warm on cold nights."

Mrs. Stella Cordani of Greenwish House said that, in the opinion of the mothers she knows, "defense begins at home." She told of food studies in which the shortage of Italian olive oil was solved through manufactured oil substitutes, adding, "we'll be all right if we keep our noses to the kitchen."

A mother of five children told of getting up every morning at 5:30 o'clock, doing cooking and housework, and later going to work at one of the relief centers where she cleaned surgical instruments for Great Britain.

Mrs. Ros Green of Christodora House won vigorous applause as she told of having three sons in the United States Army—an aviator, a private and a post office employee—remarking "they all love it."

Brazilian Steamer Is Sunk By an Axis Sub off Virginia

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 18 (AP)—Two torpedoes from an Axis submarine sank the Brazilian passenger-cargo steamer Buarque off the Virginia coast Sunday morning in the first hostile act against the South American Republic since diplomatic relations were severed Jan. 28 with Germany, Italy and Japan.

The Navy announced the sinking last night shortly after two rescue boats had brought in 37 survivors, bringing to 83 the number of persons saved. Forty-six were landed Monday and the rescue boats last night brought one body, leaving only one person missing from the 11 passengers and 74 crewmen aboard.

Walter F. Shivers, of New York, an employee of Pan-American Airways, said the Brazilian insignia was painted on both sides of the 5,152-ton vessel with an illuminated sign pointing to it.

Lifeboats had pulled only a short distance from the ship when the second torpedo struck, and she sank in 30 seconds, John P. Dunn, Pan-American Airways construction engineer, from New York, related here. He told how the boats drifted all day until rescue ships summoned by navy planes arrived in the afternoon.

Three women and a five-year-old boy, Freddie Ferreira, of Newark, N. J., were among the 46 persons landed Monday. Almost everyone interviewed wanted to talk about how the little boy took it—everything except the motion of the sea. He didn't even want a jelly desert upon landing because it reminded him of the waves.

The Buarque formerly was the Scannpenn of the American Scantic line. She was built in 1919 and was sold to the Brazilian government-owned Brasileiro line in September, 1939, along with 13 other ships.

News Withheld

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 18 (AP)—The first sinking of a Brazilian ship in this war was not made known publicly last night because it is the annual carnival time and officials sought to forestall any rioting that might arise among roistering crowds, in gala disguise, against Axis nationals and properties.

It was recalled that the sinking of Brazilian ships by U-boats was partly responsible for Brazil's entry into the last World War.

By agreement between the Brazilian and United States Governments, the news of the Buarque's sinking by torpedo was not transmitted to Brazil, although some learned of the sinking through a broadcast from Buenos Aires and through private channels.

At the last minute the Government decided to announce the loss of the Buarque at midnight. Officials made it clear that they were withholding the news to prevent any sacking of German property, which is extensive in Brazil, as was done in the last war.

Martin Sees Peril In Spending Spree

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 18 (AP)—The United States must guard against inflation and labor difficulties as it prosecutes the war effort with utmost intensity, Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said last night.

"The fact that we are dealing in billions of dollars tends to cause us to lose our sense of perspective," Mr. Martin said. "We must remember that every dollar wasted or inefficiently spent must be paid back in the sweat and toil of our people over the years just as every dollar wisely and efficiently spent must be repaid.

"It takes a long time to plow out a hundred thousand dollars in a corn furrow. It takes a lot of bushels of golden grain to pay a million dollars of wasted money. It takes a lot of wages, a lot of pay envelopes, to make up a hundred million dollars."

Drive Begun To Unify N. Y. Defense Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17—A bipartisan drive to compel restoration of New York City to the rest of the Empire State as a unified defense area had been formally initiated here today in a joint resolution petitioning James M. Landis, new Federal Director of Civilian Defense, to reorganize the New York area as a single unit in the war preparedness picture.

As of now, New York City, with its 7,500,000 inhabitants and Port of New York, is under separate jurisdiction directed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, whom the resolution charges with responsibility, as former Director of the Federal Civilian Defense effort, for the separation of the City from the up-State area and consequent division of regulation and responsibility. Only Chicago of the other cities in the country is defined as a separate defense zone from the rest of its State.

With Senator John J. Dunnigan, of New York City, Democratic Minority Leader, sponsor in the Senate, and Assemblyman Joseph R. Younglove, Fulton-Hamilton member of the Republican majority, as sponsors, the resolution follows upon Mayor La Guardia's own radiocast declaration of Sunday that he was willing to accept air-raid precautions set up in pending State legislation. The Mayor reserved veto right on other State defense measures, including the over-all bill pending to co-ordinate State machinery for defense and production. The latter would leave New York City out of the proposed State-wide community organization for civilian protection and carries with it removal powers upon complaint of a local board majority.

Sale of Wedgwood Aids British War Relief Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Almost $40,000 is expected to be realized for the British War Relief Society through sale of "Old London Commemorative Plates" by Wedgwood, and $17,000 of this amount already has been forwarded to the Society's headquarters, according to a recent statement by the New York office of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons.

Sale of the "Old London" plates has been under way in the United States for about six months, a set of a dozen selling for $24. Of this sum, $4 is contributed direct to the British War Relief Society. More than 9,500 subscriptions for the full $24 set have been received, the company reported.

Designs on the plates consist of hand-engravings of the famous London landmarks, many now razed by bombs. On the back of each plate is a concise history of the building shown, as well as the insignia of the British War Relief Society. This emblem designates the first limited edition of the series.

The War Relief Society utilizes the monies donated to the best possible advantage and as a typical example of the need for this type of relief in England, the following account of what hapened to $4,000 of these funds was related by the company.

Last November the Lord Mayor of London sent an urgent request to the Wedgwood English headquarters for a small portion of the benefits derived from the sale of the "Old London" plates to be allotted to the Lord Mayors' Air Raid Distress Fund.

As no one in the Wedgwood organization, either in the United States or abroad, had jurisdiction over the donations received through the sale of these plates, the request was relayed to the British War Relief Society. After checking with their representatives in London, the Society recognized this request as a worthy one and cabled the sterling equivalent of $4,000 to the Lord Mayor.

Acknowledging receipt of the $4,000 from the Society the Lord Mayor expressed thanks "for this very substantial assistance to the work which we are trying to do for our air raid sufferers."

Rubber Planting Bill Vetoed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Legislation to encourage the planting of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants was vetoed by President Roosevelt today because it applied to the United States alone, and he recommended that Congress immediately consider a measure whose provisions would extend to the other American nations.

In a message to the Senate, the Chief Executive asserted that "in the establishment of sources of crude rubber for emergency and defense uses it is vital that all potential rubber-producing areas in the Western Hemisphere be developed, regardless of whether within or without the United States."

The vetoed measure, he declared, excludes important sources, whereas "we cannot afford to neglect any opportunity to obtain maximum supplies of crude rubber."

In limiting the promotion of guayule cultivation to this country, Mr. Roosevelt said the bill would contradict the spirit of a resolution adopted by the conference of the American Republics in Rio de Janeiro last month and "seriously handicap our joint war effort."

U-Boat Base in Canal Zone?

BALBOA, C. Z., Feb. 18 (AP)—The possibility that German submarines may be operating from a well-concealed base in the Caribbean area—within the Canal Zone's ring of defenses—was raised yesterday by the U-boat raid of Aruba early Monday which cost the Allies at least seven tankers sunk or damaged.

United States armed forces long have been exercising a most vigilant search for any enemy bases in the Caribbean and the bold Nazi thrust into the West Indies led to speculation whether they had a refueling station in those waters.

The opinion was expressed in Army circles that the attack by two or more U-boats, indicated that the Germans have a base at least as close as Dakar or some other point on the West Africa Coast.

It was generally believed here that the next few days may offer a clue, with much depending on possible additional forays in the Caribbean area.

Dutch Casualties

WILLEMSTED, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, Feb. 18 (AP)—Detonation of a German torpedo which had nosed to an Aruba Island beach from a raiding submarine killed four Dutchmen and wounded three others dismantling it yesterday, thus causing the first casualties of the war on American soil from hostile service operations.

The 18-foot missile was among explosives fired by undersea craft which sank or damaged seven tankers in the Caribbean, and shelled oil refineries of Aruba and Curacao Monday.

It presumably had missed a target at sea and was regarded as a dud.

The fatalities from the blast were two officers and two marines of the dismantling detail, Maj. D. A. C. De Maago, Naval Lieut. P. Joosse, J. Vogelzone, and L. Kooiman.

Chile Aroused

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 18 (AP)—The submarine attack on Aruba brought quick reaction from members of the National Defense Council who stressed the need for hastening defense fortifications along Chile's coast line, especially near copper mines and nitrate fields whose plants are close to the sea.

The Council has been holding daily meetings for the past week and an announcement is expected shortly on decisions to fortify exposed coastal areas.

Richmond Collects Stamps for Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18—More than 100,000 cancelled postage stamps have been donated here for transmission to England during the past four weeks of the Daughters of the American Revolution campaign. The dye extracted from the stamps is valuable in the war effort.

Miss Carrie Moore and Miss Isabel White have been credited largely with the success of the drive during which one box containing 10,000 stamps was contributed. This was given by Mrs. W. A. Beale. Unusual stamps are sold to collectors and the money used for British relief.

Stamps donated should be clipped from envelopes and not soaked off, as this destroys much of the valuable dye.

Rosner on Board Of Labor Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 — The American Labor Party, readying for the forthcoming Governorship campaign as a balance-of-power factor in New York State politics, has filled a wartime vacancy in its management with the induction of Lester Rosner as Director of its State Executive Committee.

Mr. Rosner succeeds George Marlin, newly appointed Special Deputy City Comptroller in the Emergency Revenue Division, one of the rare city plums to fall to the Laborites under the Fiorello H. La Guardia mayoralty, although the Mayor is a member of this political unit.

The Rosner designation opens the Laborite executive office to the Assistant State Secretary of the party and an active leader in affairs of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, of which Mr. Rosner became research head in 1940. He has also directed research for the City Affairs Committee and was attached formerly in this capacity to the National re-employment Service of the United States Department of Labor.

Rochester Schools Remove Rugg Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 18—Ending a controversy of more than a year, school officials yesterday began removing from libraries and textbook lists the writings of Prof. Harold Rugg, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, at the order of the Board of Education.

The action, which was opposed by James M. Spinning, Superintendent of Schools, came after protests had been made by patriotic organizations that the textbooks were "un-American."

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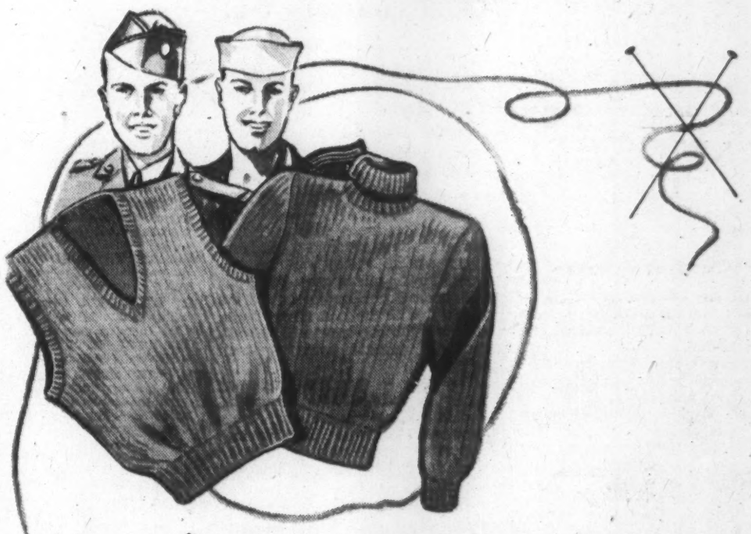

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Order by Mail or Call HUBbard 2700 Until 10 P. M.

Censorship Lid Is Clamped On International Messages

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Office of Censorship has issued regulations governing international communication by telephone, cable and radio.

It advised persons who must use such means to familiarize themselves with the rules to minimize delays.

Fifteen classes of information are banned from international communications. No telephone connection may be made with any enemy controlled area, and cable messages to or from such areas are limited to those sent or received by the Government of one of the American Republics, unless a special license has been granted by the Censorship Director.

Prior to the completion of an international telephone call, the persons involved must be fully identified. Calls must be person-to-person, except in certain cases, and callers will not be permitted to "hold the phone" while the call is being completed. The telephone from which the call is being made must be identified and public pay stations may not be used.

The English, French, Spanish and Portuguese Languages will be permitted in all types of communication.

Cable and radio messages must be fully addressed, except where cable addresses have been approved, and must be fully signed. No such signatures as "Father," "Aunt Bess" or a nickname will be accepted.

Messages without texts—that is, just an address and a signature—are forbidden, and single word messages will be subject to special scrutiny.

Legitimate terms in professions and trades may be acceptable, but the Censorship Office warned against using words or phrases susceptible to double meanings.

Private international communications must contain no references to vessels and aircraft, their cargo, or movements; weapons, supplies and equipment; proposed or existing plants, docks, dams and other structures, or processes and methods; civil, military, industrial, financial or economic plans of this country or other enemies of the Axis; the employment of civil defense units, reports on production or supplies; weather conditions, past, present or forecast; the effect of enemy operations or the operations of our own forces; prisoners of war; criticism of equipment, condition or morale of the armed forces; or any data or matter which might give aid or comfort to the enemy or interfere with the effort of the United Nations.

'Y' Leaders Depict Program To Uplift War Prisoners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — Achievements of the Y. M. C. A. in increasing the mental freedom of prisoners of war in 15 countries were described at a White House dinner here last night, presided over by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Holding that despair can only be overcome if the 4,000,000 men now in prison camps around the world can carry on uplifting activities, Dr D. A. Davis of Geneva, Switzerland, Executive Secretary of the War Prisoners Aid of the Y. M. C. A., told how educational, athletic, recreational, musical, and religious activities are being developed within the camps.

Forty-six Y. M. C. A. workers are co-operating with 50,000 volunteers among the prisoners who initiate and carry on the activities programs within the camps.

Nazis Co-operate

As in the last war, German military authorities have granted permission to the Y. M. C. A. and the International Red Cross to make regular visits to the prisoner-of-war camps to talk with the men and help determine how the needs of the prisoners can best be met.

Aid rendered German prisoners in 16 Canadian camps has helped facilitate relations with the German Government, Dr. Davis said.

The Y. M. C. A. is carrying on negotiations with the Japanese Government to extend aid to American, British and Dutch prisoners and interned enemies being held by the Japanese, Dr. Davis reported.

Describing activities in Canadian camps, Dr. Jerome Davis, Director of War Prisoners Aid for the Dominian, made a plea for funds for more athletic equipment, books, musical instruments, and classroom space for those who want to study.

Pastors Meet Difficulties

The Y. M. C. A. tries to provide religious services for Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews, he said, but some of the German pastors and missionaries have a difficult time serving among men "who are none too receptive to their messages."

The Y. M. C. A.'s aim, Dr. Davis told the group, is to change "hours of idleness to a period of preparation for the future, so that men can leave their days of imprisonment better off mentally and spiritually."

Leading Y. M. C. A. supporters from many walks of life attended the White House dinner including: Senator Theodore F. Greene of Rhode Island, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacobs Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre C. Cartier, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Rockerfeller, Mrs. Edward R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Harbor Sibley, and Miss Dorothy Thompson.

Toronto University Aids RCAF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—About 334 young men of this city, who lacked sufficient academic standing to enlist as air crews in the Royal Canadian Air Force, have passed their examination after studying in a special University of Toronto extension course conducted here. The training course has proved so successful that arrangements have been made by Ottawa authorities to put the program into effect across Canada.

Another 192 are now writing examinations in classes conducted in this city, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Dunnville, Hagersville and Brantford. In addition to these classes, airmen are receiving instruction in mathematics four nights weekly at Manning Depot here, while there are similar weekly classes for the security guard with an average attendance of 80. Classes for airmen are also going on now at Oshawa, Malton, Dunnville, Jarvis, Hagersville, Brantford and Mount Hope.

Similar educational service is being given under this program to the Army and Navy, it was explained. Besides technical courses and elementary correspondence courses, instruction is being given in upper school and university subjects.

Andrew Moore, director of Canadian Legion Education Services for the Dominion, reported at the committee meeting here that the Air Force alone has been saved thousands of dollars through these Legion classes. He said it had been estimated that it takes about $10,000 to train a pilot, and that a certain percentage of all who try for this type of service fall out due to inability to meet the high academic requirements. If the Legion classes prevent only half of this number from being dropped from the courses, the saving would be large.

Florida Food Output $200,000,000 a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 18—"Florida produces in round numbers $200,000,000 worth of food products," Nathan Mayo, State Commissioner of Agriculture said in a recent address to the student body of the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Mr. Mayo said that Florida dairies produce an income of from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 an annum. Florida citrus crop last year was nearly a million boxes and the gross value of the non-citrus fruits and vegetables was $43,800,000. Seafood products brought about $14,000,000.

The State's poultry and egg value is $10,000,000 annually. Florida is forging ahead as a manufacturing state, and factory production has grown in 30 years from $60,000,000 to $250,000,000, he said.

'Free German' Movement Unsupported in London

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—A British spokesman said today that no recognition had been given the anti-Nazi Free German movement in Great Britain "and none is contemplated."

SPENCER TRACY *is in love with* KATHARINE HEPBURN—*but she's never alone!*

She's the WOMAN OF THE YEAR

M-G-M's Picture of the Year. Directed by GEORGE STEVENS. Coming Soon!

M. G. M. STUDIOS, CULVER CITY, CALIF.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

A LETTER FROM HOME—Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in American and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M,Y

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste.—M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots, Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for linguistic twists and gags than for plot —M, Y.

BELLE STARR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances —M.

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT — Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL — Program farce-romance, efficiently acted.—M, Y.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who became involved with gangsters —M.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY — Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him —M, Y.

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightment.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE — One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing —M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year, is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS—Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LE ROI — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photo play based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor."—M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of who decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star. M, Y, C.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism. —M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JANUARY 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing. M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M, Y.

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus. —M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast —M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS —Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic —M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining—M, Y

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy, with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting. —M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

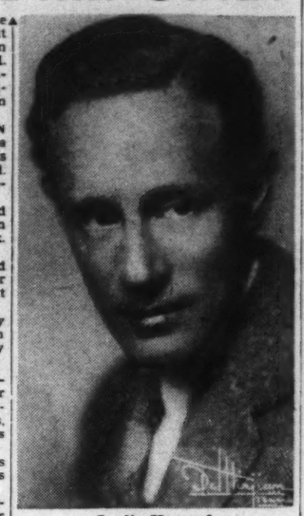
STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.



Leslie Howard
At present in "Mister V"

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THE ETERNAL GIFT—Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN—Grim tragedy of a British coal mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M, Y.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a ski instructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood —M, Y.

WE GO FAST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triangular problem.—M.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK — Good suspense and wisecracking humor —M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing tale about a lady pundit married to a laconic sports columnist. Romantic slapstick. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer —M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity —M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at training centers are notable features of Warners' new film about the RCAF. Unfortunately, the story is the old one about business and romantic rivals on the ground who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE—Spy melodrama seeking excitement in the suggestion of violence and peril. A girl in the British secret service, an interne, and a villainous psychiatrist have something to do with the story about a Nazi ring.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama about the proprietress of a gambling boat in the South who married the drunken scion of a run-down aristocratic family in the hope of improving her social standing.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric characterizes this full-length Fleischer cartoon about the struggle of an insect community to find a safe home in New York. Final sequences in a rising skyscraper are exciting and imaginative.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, convinced that Chicago juries (1927) never convict a pretty woman, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder which her husband committed.—M.

Powers of Governors Mount Under Pressure of Defense

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It is told that back when the nation was young William Hooper on returning home from the North Carolina Constitutional Convention was asked how much power they had given the Governor.

"Just enough to sign the receipt for his salary," he answered.

The State Governor under the American system has since that time progressed from a figurehead to a leader. And now the war emergency has brought demands for greater power in the hands of the State Chief Executive.

For instance, when the New Jersey legislators left the State House at Trenton one day last December, they had added to the extensive powers already vested in the Governor the astonishingly sweeping right "to render the United States in the present crisis any assistance within the power of the State." To that end the Governor of New Jersey is authorized to organize and employ "any and all resources within the State," whether men, properties, or instrumentalities, and is directed to exercise any or all power "convenient or necessary in his judgment" to render such assistance.

Two Extremes Watched

Is that dictatorship? The issue may be raised. But those who see no danger in this development point to the emphasis in Aristotle's "Politics" on the dangers of mass participation and diffused responsibility leading in turn to breakdowns and excesses, the two extremes of democracy opening the way for a dicatorial rule.

In other words, they say, a weak government invites dictatorship, just as much as one that's too strong.

Anyway the Governors of the 48 States are today being granted more and more power to meet the extraordinary war emergency.

Most State Constitutions, according to Council of State Governments, provide that the Governor shall be the Commander in Chief of the Militia and volunteer forces, and in most cases the Governor has power to call out the Militia in emergencies. Many State Constitutions give the Chief Executive the right to summon the Legislature to meet elsewhere than at the regular Capital. Most of these States are in the interior region.

In 21 States the Constitutions provide—as a protection against overzealous and unwise patriotic fervor—that the Governor may suspend sentence in cases of conviction for treason pending a report to the Legislature.

Last year 43 State Legislatures met in regular session, and two—California and Illinois—called special sessions late in the year for specific emergency purposes. Out of these meetings came wide adoption of model State Guard and Defense Acts. Under the State Guard Act adopted by 27 States the Governors are permitted to organize State protective units to replace the National Guard units called into national service. In addition in 26 States the Governor may dispatch this force, in response to a call for help from neighboring States, into any other State.

Restrictions on Aliens

Twelve States provide by statute for the declaration of a state of martial law by the Governor throughout the State or in particular sections.

Eight States give their Governors broad powers in the registration of aliens, but following passage of the federal Alien Registration Act of 1940 the Governors of these States without exception agreed to make use of that right in order to avoid confusion over duplication of Federal action.

The Governor of North Dakota has wide powers to deal with strikes in coal mines and public utilities, and in Connecticut the Chief Executive is authorized to suspend operation of certain hour restrictions on labor of minors and women in an emergency.

From Oklahoma came one of the first gestures toward recognition of the practical, home-front part to be played by women in this war. The Legislature in 1941, in addition to empowering the Governor to organize a State Guard, likewise authorized him to establish a Women's Home Guard, to serve as a noncombatant unit for health and welfare work during the emergency.

Also last year the Massachusetts General Court granted the Governor full authority to "cooperate with the Federal authorities and with the Governors of other States in matters pertaining to the common defense or the common welfare, and also to cooperate with the military and naval forces of the United States and of the other States."

Seizure of Equipment

The Bay State Governor is also authorized to "take any measures which he may deem proper to carry into effect any request of the President of the United States for action looking to the national defense or to the public safety." This approaches, if not equals, in scope the powers granted the New Jersey Executive, mentioned before.

Massachusetts also re-enacted in 1941 some of the provisions of a 1917 statute which authorized the Governor to take possession of equipment and supplies from any source available and to use them in the service of the State or the United States. While the 1917 statute permitted the Governor to fix prices, the 1941 Act omits this power.

Important, too, in this emergency is the right of the Governors in nine States: Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Washington, to acquire land or other property for military use in the name of the State by condemnation, lease, or purchase.

And perhaps especially significant just now, too, is the special emergency control given the Governor of Florida, for instance, to prohibit, divert, or curtail the supplying or furnishing of fuel, oil, and electric power to all consumers whose operations are not deemed essential or necessary to the national and State defense.

Control of Highways

An old statute in New York gives the Governor wide power in the regulation of manufacture, distribution, storage, and use of explosives.

Colorado last year authorized the Governor to close highways in any emergency where he might consider it necessary.

The Governor of Washington was granted power to establish protective defense areas in which he may prohibit the taking of photographs, the carrying of firearms, or the use of air space without official authority.

On the financial side five States have made preparations for emergency demands which grow out of the war. Arkansas, Florida, and Wyoming provide for the use of a "Governor's Fund" in times of great emergency. Nebraska has authorized its Governor to increase the expenditure of State departments where essential, and the lawmakers of West Virginia have authorized the Governor to purchase special equipment for emergency use.

The special session of the California Legislature already has made available to the Governor an emergency fund of $500,000, and the Governor of Illinois has requested the General Assembly to provide a $3,000,000 fund to be spent under his direction wherever an emergency demands it.

Lehman Supersedes District Attorneys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday directed Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., to supersede District Attorneys N. Kevan Haver of Ulster County and Henry Hirschberg of Orange County to investigate charges made against officials of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Local Union No. 17 and its parent, the International Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers of America.

The order follows charges by union members to the Governor and is the first time New York State has stepped into the picture which has been in several courts recently.

The union has been supplying labor on the New York City-Delaware River water supply project. Several months ago the matter got into the courts when members of the union charged that officials had not accounted for funds in their possession and that an election had been refused. The appellate division directed an election and out of this grew charges that the election had not been conducted according to the court's order.

An investigation, charging contempt of court against the officials is now before Justice Francis Bergan of Albany.

Mr. Morrissey, an electrical contractor, is Tammany leader of the Sixteenth and a veteran in organization politics. Mr. Gillmore is making his first campaign for office in seeking succession to Mr. Wagner, whose withdrawal comes in his second term at Albany, where his incumbency followed in the political footsteps of his father, United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, who likewise launched his career in public office from the Sixteenth District.

Simultaneously, Kings County Republicans joined with Democrats in that Borough in the nomination of Mrs. Mary A. Gillen, widow of Assemblyman Michael J. Gillen, to fill out her husband's unexpired term in the State Legislature for the March 10 poll.

Lehman Helps Open Canada Loan Drive

MONTREAL, Feb. 18 (AP)—Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, here to participate in ceremonies connected with the Second Victory Loan Drive, visited war industries plants yes

American Planes Fighting Over Sumatra

Continued from Page 1

Southwest Pacific Command announced today.

A squadron of United States fighters was credited with bringing down four Japanese planes without loss to themselves in an attack on an enemy-held airdrome, presumably in the area around the Dutch-destroyed oil center of Palembang which lies only 270 miles northwest of the Indies Capital of Batavia.

Dutch bombers, which the American planes apparently were protecting, shot down two more Japanese, the communiqué reported.

In raids on Japanese shipping, an American-Dutch bomber force was said to have sunk one large transport, scored hits on two others, and rained destruction on a fleet of troop-laden barges.

This latter report appeared to amplify yesterday's communiqué from the Dutch High Command, in which Dutch bombers were credited with one direct hit on a transport and a probable hit and a near-miss on another.

While a Japanese assault on the stronghold island of Java was expected momentarily, an enemy bombing plane struck far to the east in a raid on Koepang, chief city of the Dutch portion of the island of Timor.

Timor lies slightly north and west of the important Australian base of Darwin. This raid followed reports of attacks on shipping in the Timor Sea by a large number of enemy planes.

The communiqué from the Indies High Command, issued through the news agency Aneta, announced that defense forces still were offering resistance to the Japanese invaders in unspecified sections of Borneo, but acknowledged that on the Minahassa Peninsula in Northeast Celebes "fighting has almost come to an end."

The first official acknowledgment of the Japanese occupation of Macassar, chief port on the southwestern arm of Celebes and 490 miles northeast of Surabaya, came in a special radio communiqué.

Meanwhile Java's 40,000,000 inhabitants were ready for an attack.

Dutch defense forces were fighting to block a Japanese push from Sumatra, but aerial stabs at the same time in the Lesser Sunda Islands area to the east, at the opposite end of long, narrow Java, suggested that the moment was approaching for the final test.

Most of the Indies' strength has been held on Java and, though the situation admittedly is perilous, its successful defense is said to depend in large degree on the flow of reinforcements from the United States. The Dutch assert they have been disappointed in these so far.

Although Singapore's loss deprived Java of a mighty defensive bastion, E. N. van Kieffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, declared in Washington that it "certainly does not mean that Java will fall."

"There are ample troops," he said in a radiocast, "the civilian population is prepared, and everything is well organized. The most important item on which future developments depend is the receiving of materials in time. I am glad to say that part of the supply has arrived already, but we can do with much more."

Refugees arriving from Palembang brought the first graphic details of Dutch heroism and unhesitating sacrifice in putting oil treasures to the torch with methodical efficiency, braving heavy machine-gun fire.

The Dutch defenders' application of the "scorched earth" policy to oil fields and installations on Sumatra and Borneo in advance of the onrushing Japanese has cost about one billion guilders (about $540,000,000), informed sources estimated.

They asserted that sufficient oil stores had been accumulated in Java to meet United Nations war requirements in this area for some time, but pointed out that at some future date the Indies will have to import oil for the first time to supplement the meager stocks produced on Java itself.

Japan's first, air-borne invasion of the Palembang area on Feb. 13 did not excite great alarm, but Japanese transports arrived in the Musi Estuary, the seaway to Palembang, on Feb. 14 and the demolition orders were issued.

Civilian volunteers pitched in with the destruction squads while soldiers and town guardsmen fought fiercely to hold off enemy aerialists. By Feb. 15 everything was ablaze—even business offices, social halls, and some homes, along with warehouses and the radio and telephone stations.

One merchant captain scuttled his ship in the Musi to try to stop the Japanese transports.

Burma:

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's veterans were stated in unconfirmed reports to have crossed the mountainous Thailand frontier in the north from Burma. On the southern front, however, heavy fighting raged with the gravity of the situation hourly becoming manifest.

The Japanese, following hand-to-hand combat with Indian troops, forced a night crossing of the shallow Bilin River, a communiqué said today, and the British front was vaguely described as somewhere between the marshy Sittang and Salween Rivers.

The Sittang River, at the top of Martaban Gulf, is only about 20 miles from the railway which connects with China's Burma Road, or about 30 miles nearer than the parallel Bilin.

In a counterattack by Indian Gurkhas, the Japanese were driven back, but under the cover of darkness the Japanese crossed the Bilin River in small boats at several places.

"Fighting was raging all night last night and was still continuing this morning. Our forces are holding their positions and fighting strongly," the communiqué said.

In this battling, which evidently was on the largest scale yet on the Burma Front, the Allied air forces were striking back strongly.

Bombers based in Burma struck successfully at a Japanese airdrome in Northern Thailand, and also inflicted damage on Japanese troops and supply stores along the Salween and in the Martaban area. The Royal Indian Air Force participated in reconnaissance.

The possibility was increasing almost hourly that the Japanese would attempt to use their sea and air power to make chance landings of troops on the Rangoon delta in a direct assault upon this port which supplies the Burma Road.

The communiqué said "a report, as yet unconfirmed, says further north, Chinese troops have crossed the Thai frontier and are fighting toward Chiengmai, terminus of the railroad running north from Bangkok."

Chiengmai, 300 miles north of Bangkok, Thailand Capital, has been converted into a Japanese base in Northern Thailand. The forbidding mountainous territory, however, slows communications and possibly prevents a more positive report.

Thousands of Chinese troops reported moving through the steep passes of the frontier area had their first encounter with Japanese patrols several days ago.

Such an offensive would be the first land attack by any of the United Nations forces on territory held by Japan. One purpose of such a thrust would be to relieve pressure on the British.

The Philippines:

Increased enemy activity, much heavier Japanese artillery fire, and the landing of Japanese reinforcements in Subic Bay, just north of Bataan, were reported in a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

The communiqué says: "New enemy air units are appearing over our lines, bombing our troops almost constantly. Another bombing attack was made on the refugee camp at Cabcaben.

"Hostile artillery fire on our forts from positions on the Cavite shore continues. New enemy batteries in Bataan have increased the density of artillery fire on our positions.

"A fairly large convoy of Japanese troop ships has arrived in Subic Bay and enemy reinforcements are landing at Olongapo.

Singapore:

The war "has only just begun," Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo told a mass meeting celebrating the fall of Singapore today.

"We Japanese must continue our efforts together with Germany and Italy until the foes of the Axis are brought to their knees," he added.

The rally, in Hibiya Park near the Imperial Palace, also was addressed by the German and Italian Ambassadors, Gen. Eugen Ott and Mario Indelli. It was the principal meeting of hundreds held throughout the Empire and the occupied lands and was timed to coincide with a "formal entry" of the Japanese Army into Singapore City.

Domei reported from Singapore that the railway running down the Malay Peninsula and across Singapore Island has been reopened to traffic. The causeway and "no less than 500 bridges of all sizes" were wrecked by the British but have been repaired, Domei said.

The Tokyo Radio, with loud speakers rigged up in public places, broadcast the triumphal formal entry of Japanese troops into the captured British stronghold.

A Singapore song, written and rehearsed in anticipation of the victory, was heard for the first time over the radio as part of the celebration.

School children were dismissed from classes for the observance and public offices were closed.

Emperor Hirohito, seldom seen by his people, presented himself several times at Nijubashi Bridge over the moat at the main entrance to the Imperial Palace, in full view of crowds shouting banzais from the plaza.

The War Ministry announced the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Moritake Tanabe, staff officer of Japanese expeditionary forces, as Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff. He succeeds Lieut. Gen. Osamu Tsukada, who was made Chief of Staff of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Southern Asia.

Japanese Planning To Restore Tagalog

By the Associated Press

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts) Feb. 18

A Domei dispatch from Manila said today the complete revision of Philippine school books has been started, and reported that the Japanese commander on Luzon had recommended the gradual elimination of English from the schools.

Wider use of Tagalog, Philippine native tongue, was envisioned. Domei said eventual abolition of English would "eliminate the blind dependence upon Anglo-American culture and civilization" and further the Filipino's consciousness that he is an Oriental.

London Answers Malaya Criticism

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—A British spokesman said today that information the Government had received from Malaya "did not confirm" criticism by Elliott H. Simpson, American importer, who said Americans were not considered in British evacuation plans at Penang.

"It would be a matter of deep regret," the spokesman said, "if there was any failure under the pressure of events to show all possible consideration to United States subjects at Penang at the time of the evacuation. It would be realized that, circumstances being what they were, an inquiry would be quite impracticable."

He added that the known casualties among European civilians in Malaya up to Feb. 14 were 15 killed, 17 wounded, 73 missing, including 35 known prisoners—a total of 105.

He suggested there might be other Europeans among the 2,170 killed and 3,955 injured in Malayan air raids up to Feb. 13.

London Japanese Call for Haircuts

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Japanese diplomats in London are badly in need of haircuts.

The Embassy staff, living as virtual prisoners in the Embassy since war was declared, have asked the British through the Swiss representatives to recognize the fact that they have been shut up for three months without being able to visit a barber.

It was assumed that, in the present mood of the British—barbers and all—the Japanese insist on shaving themselves.

Two Are Nominated To Succeed Wagner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Major party nominations for the special election on March 10 to fill the Sixteenth Assembly District seat, Manhattan, in the State Legislature, vacated by the resignation of Robert F. Wagner, Jr., for an Army captaincy, yesterday had given the Tammany designation to John P. Morrissey, and the Republican to Frederick H. Gillmore.

Candlelight Stockings Or Touch of Mauve?

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Feb. 18

Manufacturers of women's stockings in Victoria today voluntarily limited production to these four shades:

1. Candlelight (pinkish tan)
2. Touch of Mauve (mid-gray)
3. Brown Derby (beige brown)
4. First Love (sun tan).

British Imperiled in Burma

By a Staff Artist

Far Eastern Front

Position of British troops in Burma becomes critical as the threat of Japanese landings in their rear around Rangoon appears to be more imminent. In the north is shown approximately the point at which a Chinese force was reported from India to be advancing to Britain's support.

Pacific Coast Military Zone Urged as 'Fifth Column' Curb

Continued from Page 1

tack on the West Coast and to take more exacting precautions against it.

Removal Demanded

For some time Members of Congress from California, Washington, and Oregon, pointing to large Japanese settlements near power stations, oil refineries and air fields, have been demanding the immediate removal of the whole population. Until now the Capital has tended to regard such apprehension as evidence of unjustified jitters which might lead to mob violence against American citizens.

The problem is that among the 90,000 Japanese in California, only 30,000 are aliens and can be dealt with as enemy aliens. But another 60,000 are native-born Japanese—the Nisei—who have been patiently tilling their truck gardens and tending to their fishing for many years. Admittedly, many of them are loyal citizens, but California's Representatives in Congress hold that also many of them are "fifth columnists" who have never cast off their special ties of family and religion across the ocean.

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee who has made a special study of subversive activities among Japanese, said today that he had evidence which persuaded him that there were many "fifth columnists" even among native-born American Japanese.

Senator Gillette pointed out that while the United States may recognize these native-born Japanese as citizens, Tokyo does not do so unless they have gone before the Japanese Consul and formally renounced allegiance. Few renunciations have been made.

Mr. Gillette noted that those who have not renounced their homeland were made subject to a Japanese military census which began on Nov. 1, 1941 and was to have ended Jan. 31, 1942. It was made clear, according to the Senator, that there would be reprisals against relatives in Japan if the American-born Japanese who had not renounced the Emperor failed to register.

At the recommendation of the Army, Francis Biddle, Attorney General, has already established approximately 135 prohibited or restricted areas in California out of which enemy aliens, Japanese, German, and Italian, must move.

But these precautions cannot, according to law, apply to Japanese who are American citizens any more than they apply to other American citizens unless civilian populations are to be moved en bloc. In fact, the Justice Department frankly does not regard the removal of enemy aliens as successful since in some cases they have merely retired a few score miles from the seaboard.

It is to meet this situation that the Justice Department now believes that a declaration of martial law, enabling the Government to deal decisively with the Japanese, is necessary if effective protection against all avenues of sabotage and "fifth column" disloyalty is to be had.

The great need is to make sure that the Japanese population of the West Coast, even though the overwhelming majority may be loyal to the United States, is not allowed to be in a position to assist, even in a degree, any enemy attack the way the Japanese population of Hawaii helped make possible the successful raid on Pearl Harbor.

It has been amply brought out since Dec. 7 that the Japanese on the islands not only provided invaluable military information to the attackers but assisted the attack by blocking traffic, handicapping the return of soldiers to their posts, and otherwise contributing to confusion and disorder.

How to remove the large Japanese groups along the Pacific Coast is a complicated problem in itself. Some 150,000 of them grow a large proportion of the nation's truck garden produce. A proposal is being considered that Congress appropriate several million dollars to set up these farmers in less strategic areas where they could farm under careful Government surveillance, and the Federal Security Administration is now working out a resettlement program.

Arms, Radio Seized

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 18 (AP)—Raiding parties directed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation swept down on two farms in the vicinity of Mather Air Corps Field yesterday, arrested three Japanese nationals and seized weapons, radio equipment and other contraband.

The raid was the latest in a series of 25 which began Feb. 16. The others yielded important secret papers and resulted in arrests of Japanese aliens who possessed United States as well as Japanese Army uniforms.

Officers could not divulge the nature of the secret papers but emphasized the records were of more value than any seized in previous raids in California.

The first organized search for contraband and potential saboteurs in and around the State Capital brought the arrest of 16 Japanese aliens, booked en route to immigration authorities.

At Shellpoint, Contra Costa County, a German alien working in the huge Shell Chemical Works was arrested. He was Frank Herman Hoeland, born in Germany. He had been employed at the plant 11 years.

In Arizona FBI agents searched premises of German, Italian and Japanese aliens residing within one mile of five air bases. One alien was apprehended for possession of a shotgun and shotgun shells.

The searches were made near Luke, Williams, Thunderbird, and Falcon Fields in the vicinity of Phoenix and Davis-Monthan Field near Tucson.

Arrested for FBI

SANTA MARIA, Calif., Feb. 18 (AP)—Saju Shiba, Japanese, was jailed for the FBI yesterday, Deputy District Attorney Thomas P. Weldon reported, after his son reported possession of a camera and a 32-caliber automatic rifle.

Mr. Weldon said the son, Hiroshi Shiba, a high school student, came to the police station badly beaten and told police he had been set upon by his father and two brothers when he told them of his intention of enlisting in the U. S. Army Air Corps.

Philanthropic Gifts Show Big Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Contributions to philanthropic and educational causes in seven leading cities during January of this year amounted to $13,889,179, as compared with $8,261,494 during January, 1941, according to a continuing study by the John Price Jones Corporation of New York.

The increase was accounted for by gifts to American war organizations, which received $10,586,872 of the total. Gifts to education, fine arts, foreign relief, organized social work, play, recreation and religious activities fell off substantially. Gifts to health purposes increased slightly.

Included in the study were gifts announced in the newspapers of New York, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and St. Louis.

Eyewitness Dispatch From Java

Continued from Page 1

able future instead of a victory illusory, indefinite, and achievable only after agonizing years.

The Dutch are not begging for aid. They bought every weapon in past years which America and Britain was willing to allocate them. But they've been stinted for the sake of other theaters of war and now face the vital issue, saying nothing about their need of assistance and readying themselves for the imminent attack upon Java which is the only part of the Indies Empire that can be really defended.

Ready to Fight Alone

They are quietly hoping that Washington and London appreciate the importance of the war's outcome on this island, but they are preparing to defend themselves alone, even unaided, if necessary.

The Dutch attitude toward the impending storm is magnificent. All Government officials are under orders to remain at their posts if the Japanese arrive. What's more, even the wives have been given war tasks under absolute orders to remain. No evacuation is to be permitted these people who have been here 300 years. For better or for worse they must remain with their charges.

This all fits together to provide the Allies with a superb opportunity. It is a question whether the distant High Commands are able to appreciate that now is the time for daring, initiative and willingness to spend whatever is necessary. The alternative is to fall back upon Australia where the defensive line perhaps can be held, although this is questionable, but from whence a counteroffensive would be immeasurably more difficult. Moreover it would be impossible from Australia to prevent the restoration of the destroyed oil resources of the Indies.

Arrived Last Night

I arrived in Batavia late last night and plunged into a melee of refugees from Singapore and Sumatra. British soldiers who had been through it all quietly told us in tones of deep admiration of the job they had seen the Dutch do on the oil wells. Our information comes from men who have seen the job done, not from any publicity office. Later the facts were confirmed firmly from official details. The great refineries are now only a twisted wreckage, the pipe lines are totally smashed, every well has been blown up, and every tank burned.

According to expert testimony some wells could be restored to production in six months. These are wells near the surface from which the oil can be pumped directly to ships without refining. It would require a year to 18 months to make the oil in other fields usable to Japanese ships and planes. The whole question is whether the Japanese will be allowed to do this without interference.

Military estimates credit Japan with having at least six months' supply of oil, perhaps a year's, but ultimately it must reopen the Dutch fields or lose the war. As the position looks here on the spot the war can be won in Java during the next six weeks, but if it is not won here then it must be won the longest and hardest way. This is almost certainly a last chance to conclude the Pacific war certainly and quickly and for this every assistance is urgently and desperately needed.

Australia Undecided

Two days ago I left Sydney where the war is still something sufficiently remote for dock workers to attempt to prevent troops from unloading war supplies on the grounds that it would infringe on union rules while all quarters were debating hotly whether to attempt to aid the Dutch or await the war on their own thresholds under the same delusion the French suffered that it is easier to resist at home than on the front line.

I spent the entire next day flying over the vast almost uninhabited interior of Australia where an enemy army could be landed by air with the possibility of remaining undiscovered by the defending forces for days or weeks.

The second day I flew over an empty sea until finally the picture post card beauty and fascination of these Indies unrolled below us exactly as though it were a checkerboard with glass rice paddies climbing the mountain sides and with all signs of human life and activity conforming to the orderly pattern achievable only by the Dutch.

In this darkened city where English voices mingle with native sounds everywhere, I found a community teeming with men who had escaped from Singapore and many who had just arrived from Palembang with accounts of the completely successful destruction of the oil fields and of considerable success in evacuating troops across the Straits toward Java under the severest difficulties, many units even succeeding in dragging their artillery over the jungle tracks with tractors taken from plantations. Friends who hadn't been seen since Singapore greeted each other often with amazement.

There are, too, human reasons for holding this lovely city which is the greatest monument in all the Far East to western civilization. Here East and West are blended more harmoniously, more peacefully and more productively than anywhere else. Here the Dutch established in three centuries a tradition of efficiency tempered with human kindness. It is terrible to contemplate the Japanese storming these streets where today blonde Dutch women walk peacefully and saronged native nurses wheel their children while natives pass laden with baskets of jungle fruit and pony carts tinkle by mellow verandahed villas. Only 200 miles away the Japanese are preparing the next step in invasion which may strike here at any moment.

Most Americans Gone

Walter Foote, the American Consul General, already has successfully evacuated most all of the 600 Americans who were willing to leave in addition to about 200 from Singapore. Some Americans married to Dutch men and women prefer to stay as the Dutch are staying whatever happens. Here is another powerful reason for aiding the Dutch to hold Java.

But were it the most undesirable place from a humanitarian viewpoint and were the Dutch colonial record the exact opposite of what it has been, the basic fact would remain—that the Dutch already have dealt a far heavier blow to the Japanese than the United States or the British can claim. They have deprived the Japanese fleet of invaluable oil which it counted on to sustain a long war effort.

Nothing we have done is comparable to this superlative achievement or comparable to this damage inflicted on the enemy. But the Dutch population is only some 240,000 in these islands and their fleet and air resources are obviously unable to match the Japanese. Only Anglo-American forces can capitalize on this enormous Dutch success. Has America the will and vision necessary to grasp the opportunity?

Offensive Action Vital Now

One partial alternative exists. A powerful air attack against Japan proper would almost certainly draw an important portion of the Japanese fighter planes northward and redress at least the air disproportion here where the enemy now enjoys a heavy superiority on land and in the air.

The ideal course would be to combine an air attack on Japan with heavy reinforcements here. Such strategy would enjoy the excellent prospect of assuring a relatively quick victory over Japan. The basic fact is that the only significant blow yet struck against the Japanese has been the Dutch destruction of their oil fields and that was a defensive, not an offensive, blow which does not impede the momentum of the immediate advance. What is needed is offensive action. Even if it is only an incendiary attack involving a few planes, it would enjoy the moral effect of undermining the Japanese sense of invulnerability and thereby produce a powerful incentive in Japan to retain some strength for home protection. As it is, the Japanese are pushing everything southwards, leaving the Dutch to bear the full brunt of the next move. Now is the ideal time for offensive action. It could change the whole course of the war within 24 hours. Today it challenges America's will to victory.

All-Out Drive Against Rumors Unites Factions at Capital

Continued from Page 1

of a similar amount has already been allocated against current munitions orders.

That several projects are under consideration by the Government looking toward strengthening the lines of communication with Alaska, including railway tracks to be used only for military purposes.

It was at this point that a correspondent mentioned the reports that Alaska is a particularly exposed American base and asked the President if he could give assurance that the Navy could protect it from attack.

Mr. Roosevelt said that, of course, no such assurance could be given, that, in fact, under certain conditions the enemy could come in and shell New York and even drop bombs on Detroit.

The President was, however, particularly vehement against defeatist and disuniting rumors. He warned, though apparently using the phrase more in its political rather than in any personal sense, that the United States has its own "Cliveden set" which favors appeasement with Germany and opposes aid to Russia. Mr. Roosevelt declined to identify any such persons on either side of the Atlantic.

To underline his appeal that the American people develop sales resistance to rumors, the President said he hoped all newspapers would reprint the cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman appearing on the front page of the Washington Star which was on his desk.

The cartoon was captioned, "Decorations for the Enemies Within," and vividly advocated that the decoration which Uncle Sam should hang around the neck of the rumor-monger was an ample millstone—a policy commended by Winston Churchill in his Sunday broadcast, in which he said: "Whosoever is guilty of the crime of bringing about disunity, of him let it be said it were better that a millstone were hung about his neck and that he were cast into the sea."

In the House yesterday Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia made such a stirring plea against captious and partisan criticism of the conduct of the war that at the close Republican and Democratic members alike were on their feet applauding his appeal to forgo "the narrow confines of politics" for the broad view of the seriousness of the problems which face the country."

U. S. Aid Held Key To Java's Defense

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (CBS)—Lieut. Gov. Hubertus van Mook, of the Netherlands East Indies, arriving in Sydney, Australia, from the United States, said today:

"We can hold Java if you (the United States) will send every available plane and ship to points where Japanese are—instead of waiting until everything is in perfect shape according to the textbooks. That would involve certain larger losses than would be involved in a nice decent war. But as long as it would involve certain equal losses for the enemy, we can make up for it quicker than he (the enemy) can."

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The Home Forum

The Sound of Reading

RECENTLY I STAYED up late to keep the fire going; for the thermometer registered nineteen degrees below zero at ten o'clock and it was growing colder. The only one awake in our country house, I read a good book until after midnight, in almost perfect silence. And during my reading I paused to recall the months when I lived alone within a wide Canadian wilderness, in a one-room log cabin set on the shore of a beautiful lake, where I studied great books and my own thoughts through weeks of stillness and tranquillity.

It was there that I discovered how printed words can be heard if one listens long and intently enough. During periods when I did not know the day of the month or the hour of the day, when I sometimes sat up all night with Plato's Republic, Bacon's Essays, or a play by Shakespeare, I heard faint but clear voices rise from each candle-illuminated page. And there I knew I had at last experienced to the full the pleasures and profits of reading.

* * *

At such times, words were living things—real as the shadowed spruce tree that stood, always green, beside my window, and clear as the first ice that, in late November, sealed to immobility the shimmering lake. They were beautiful, rich with meanings, and valuable. I remembered there what Emerson had said about words: that each one was once a poem.

It was not necessary to read them aloud. It really would have been a sort of profanation to read the pages aloud; for my uttering voice, however subdued, like a sudden storm of noise would have torn their dream-like weavings, their delicate tissues of thought, their gently-lapping shores of story and song.

Yet, when crystallized silence was broken, perhaps by a passing fragment of breeze that caused fluffy snowmuffs to tumble from long and drooping spruce-sleeves, the intruding sound was hardly a disturbance. The voices of the words joined harmoniously with all the forest sounds, though I often closed my book when the voices of nature spoke with greater melody and meaning than Shakespeare or even Thoreau from the printed page.

* * *

As often as possible silent reading should be practised as a precise and delicate art, as the art of music is practised. In these days of noise and hurry, many authors feel obliged to write loudly and rudely so that they may be heard. No wonder, then, that many of the finer and more intimate emotions that should hold men together are almost hopelessly entangled.

Perhaps my wilderness adventures in quiet taught me to be more of a listener than a looker; and now great pictures inspire me only when I can *see them in silence*. All successful art, I think, must be created against canvases or backdrops of silence that are as deep and dark and cool as soil beneath unvisited northern forests. Sitting in my cabin with my midnight books, often the line of a favorite poem came to my mind:

"He was a giant, and his ears were caves."

If my ears were not caves, at least they were perfectly poised receptacles for the most delicate meanings that printed words could offer me.

No matter what the season, each time I turned a page, its slight rustling seemed like the bursting of a bud whose flower would forever glow in an undisturbed valley of light. The tremulous opening of each word-meaning in that vast country of rocks, lakes, and pointed spruce trees promised me a more stable relationship with my fellow-men.

Then the sound of reading grew loud, indeed, and it stated the glad motif for the forest's waiting, silent symphony. At the pinnacle of a deep emotion I was able to close my book, go out-of-doors, look up at the sky and know peace.

WADE VAN DORE

By Courtesy of the Lyman Allyn Museum, New London, Connecticut, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE HOOP DANCER": *A Painting by Leonard Riddles*

LEONARD RIDDLES is a young Comanche Indian who, until recently, lived in Oklahoma and attended the Indian Reservation Art School. His training has been directed toward mural painting, for which Indians have a natural flair, and has been under the tutelage of Olle Nordmark, a Swedish-American artist and expert on fresco and other mural techniques. Mr. Nordmark, who is a Government art supervisor, considers him one of his most promising pupils.

A series of Riddles' paintings, exhibited at the Lyman Allyn Museum, New London, Connecticut, during the winter, displays a great variety of designs for such accessories as gauntlets, headdresses, and moccasins, as well as larger garments. They are authentic and constitute a valuable record of Comanche tribal dress.

"The Hoop Dancer," from the Museum's permanent collection, is typical of Riddles' work. It is executed in brilliant opaque water colors, in flat unmodeled washes, using traditional Comanche hues, originally derived from flowers and minerals.

The dancer's breech-cloth, a vivid purple with blue border, illustrates this unique color vocabulary. The silver bells jingling at knees and ankles of the dancer, as he skillfully steps in and out of his small hoop, suggest the Spanish colonial influence drawn from the Comanches' frequent early contacts with Mexico. Through the whole vigorous composition flows a curling line, always under control, always expressive of the action of the dancer.

Leonard Riddles, whose Comanche name is Ah-pe-ah-dy, or Rays-of-the-Sun, is now serving his country, after the tradition of his people, in the United States Army.

Kona at Twilight

(Hawaii)

The sunset is like a saffron rainbow over the surf,
Matching the small yellow lights of the coffee farms
On the blackening hills.
Scent steals out like a white moth
From the frangipani boughs.
Under the great gloom of a monkeypot tree,
A ukulele murmurs like a sleepy bird.
In the pool by the old palace of the Hawaiian kings,
A small brown girl dips, seal-like,
Into the opal shadows,
Singing.

M. M. M.

A Mountain Range Sunk in the Earth

THE PAINTED DESERT was as lonely as the almost equally painted desert we had just passed through. It changed its hue every instant; the one unchanging factor was the infinity of sky. The sky seems larger in the West!

It was cactus desert too. We were used to tall buckthorn cactus, and low prickly pears, some magenta-flowered, some yellow; on this desert the cactus seemed to indulge in an orgy of strange forms—barrel cacti, pincushion cacti, hedgehog cacti. Then, as the road wound out of the desert toward the forest that rims the canyon, we began to see tall spires of yucca, ten, fifteen, twenty feet high, each plant a whole cathedral of blossoms. We caught one awesome glimpse of what seemed the colossal depths of the Little Colorado Canyon, then swung into the Coconino Forest.

Now a "forest," in the dry country, may have fewer trees than a New England "pasture." Trees are trees there, not firewood, and their presence is respected. This Coconino Forest is grazing country. After days of gray desert plants, the sight of sheer green was cool delight. The rocks hid themselves; plants supplied the color—startling blue or red pentstemons; azure larkspurs; delicate white sego lilies; torrid Indian paint-brushes; cool, tissue-white prickly poppies.

It was almost dusk when we finally came out at Grandview Point, and peered down into the incredible cauldrons of the canyon. The eyes see; the mind does not credit them. The canyon—in John Muir's phrase, a vast mountain range "counter-sunk" in the earth—seems to have no beginning and no end. (It is more than two hundred miles long.) Eyes rove from peak to mountain mass—all within the wilderness of gorges. The canyon, with infinite side-canyons, winds on forever. There is no rest, no peace, no intimacy.

Each moment's shift of light brings to birth new shadows, wipes out, recreates whole continents of rock. One begins to understand the exotic names of Buddhist and Hindu temples given on the maps to these embroidered rocks. Towers and temples, spires, cathedrals—these are the names man had given to his own stupendous creations; feebly he uses them to attempt to name these rock masses.

But a man-made cathedral stands still; these rock temples vanish. Each shifting cloud-shadow obliterates and recreates. Million-year-old rocks seem as impermanent as a wisp of mist. Patterns which your mind tells you are made by cliffs hundreds, thousands of feet high seem to be stitched of fairylike embroidery—and vanish and re-form. The mass of canyons is like a symphony of singing rock, now shrill violins, now deep bass viols, now wood-winds, now drums, rising, throbbing, sinking, as the shadows march across the rocks. . . .

It is cool beneath the pines along the Rim, 7,000 feet above sea level. As you climb down through the yellow limestone of the Rim, and the warm red sandstone beneath it, you climb into a tropical desert. . . .

From the Rim you think you see almost to the bottom of the canyon, and you think it big; you have no inkling of the depth of those great bands of color that waver, in what seem to be filigree patterns, across all the convolutions of the rocks. The foot trip forces a realization of profundity; if you have time and inclination you may try, facing those records of the ages, to gain some sense of the process by which, through the millions of years, that canyon has been cut. The Park Service signs call your attention to the successive strata, and hint the story the geologists have decoded—in which rocks were laid down, folded, eroded, laid down again under successive ocean invasions. . . .

We waited in the shade at the Indian Garden on the return trip until the sun was low enough for the upper cliffs to cast shadows across the hot trail. And we stopped often, and gazed long at the kaleidoscopic colors and patterns of the cliffs and peaks across the mighty canyon.—From "Sweet Land," by LEWIS GANNETT, copyright, 1934, reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran & Co.

All People Want Poetry

PRIMARILY I believe that poetry is one of the few fundamental necessities of life, . . . and I would have a gloomy point of view about a race that had no love for it. Every time I ride a horse or throw a stone I become the more convinced, for poetry is merely another expression of the same underlying rhythm. And so when a man who delights in a horse tells me he does not care for poetry I can only be secretly amused and feel certain that poetry has never been properly explained to him, for riding a horse and poetry are identical. The like applies to people who are fond of dancing, or of throwing a ball, or of any timed and graceful procedure. And for this confusion as to what poetry is I blame only the poets themselves and the critics and the noisy, gossipy crew, who, to cover their own lack of vision and performance, have made obscure something which by nature is direct and simple. . . .

In the ages when all people were simple all people loved poetry. And in every age all people want poetry and all people have some poetry in them, otherwise they could not put one foot in front of the other or perform the simplest feat requiring rhythm and balance. . . .

Great poets have written obscure poetry, but no great poetry has ever been obscure.—From "When I Grew Up to Middle Age," by STRUTHERS BURT. (New York: Scribner.)

Real Abundance Forever Undiminished

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SENSE OF LACK, which has beset mankind throughout the ages, seems to be very real to those who are troubled with limitations. The demand for supply sufficient to meet one's need is just, yet this age-old problem still cries out for solution because the right means have not been sought and applied.

Christ Jesus solved the problem of supply for himself and for the multitude. He worked from the basis of God's allness alone; he looked to heaven when there were at hand only a few loaves and fishes with which to feed a multitude of five thousand. He directed thought to the lilies which illustrate God's gracious love for His creation, supplying its every need.

"I and my Father are one," said Jesus (John 10:30). Do we believe this of our true selfhood as he did? For to know that we are spiritually one with God, means that we acknowledge Him as the source of our supply, which is expressed in intelligence, strength, courage, and sustenance.

The serpent's lying statement (Genesis 3:5), "Ye shall be as gods," exemplifies the temptation to believe in a selfhood separate from the one infinite God. Do we accept alone as real our true selfhood as His reflection, forever expressing all He has and bestows?

To Christ Jesus, abundance was real because he was conscious of God's everpresence and omnipotence, which admit of nothing outside of or apart from His allness. Therefore we may be sure that when he fed the five thousand, infinite abundance was not diminished or depleted. Were there not left twelve baskets of fragments left over? This shows us how we too can realize spiritual plenty, more than merely enough for the present demand, by claiming and using the infinite supply of our ever-loving Father.

Christian Science is based on the teachings of the Master, and shows us how to apply the truth which Jesus proved. Through spiritual revelation Mary Baker Eddy discerned the healing and redemptive power which the understanding of God and of man's unity with God renders available. The basis of Christian Science is the Scriptural record found in Genesis (1:27), "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him," and this image reflects God in every quality and attribute. Man includes no quality apart from or unlike God.

Because the infinitude of good is eternal, changeless, indestructible, and undiminished, man's supply of good is eternal, changeless, indestructible, undiminished. Mortal mind or matter never touches real supply. A concept of substance as material, if entertained and not destroyed, may bring about the sense of loss; in any case it will always engender the sense of fear. Our real supply is not in material things, but in spiritual ideas, which can never be touched, changed, or affected by mortal beliefs.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 269), "Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." By holding to the fact that Spirit is the source of supply, we shall witness the destruction of the lie of lack and limitation, thus removing the false belief which must have been entertained mentally before it could be externalized.

Students of Christian Science have proved the truth of ever-present supply in various ways. At a time when special contributions were being called for, a student desired to give an amount which would take all the money she had at hand. Instead of fear there was a joyful turning to the spiritual fact of infinite abundance, untouched by matter. The infinite abundance of Love, of spiritual power, of intelligence, was held to, and within a few hours twice the amount given had been received. At another time, when funds were low and a business trip was necessary, this student held to the truth expressed in Jesus' words (John 16:15), "All things that the Father hath are mine," and from three sources money was received, more than enough to meet the need.

Lack is not, never was, and never can be real. Infinite abundance alone is real, has forever been real, and will be real throughout eternity. Lack has no power over man, because it proceeds not from God, the only cause, and man reflects God. In the infinitude of divine Love, which is the only presence, substance can never be impaired or invaded by any false material belief. Spiritual abundance is forever undiminished by lack. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 300): "The temporal and unreal never touch the eternal and real. The mutable and imperfect never touch the immutable and perfect. The inharmonious and self-destructive never touch the harmonious and self-existent."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Vastest Body of Water Under the Sun

THE PACIFIC IS the greatest physical unit on earth. From pole to pole, from shore to shore, the Pacific Ocean, even within the arbitrary limitations of the frigid zones, is larger than all the dry lands of the earth put together. It comprises more than a third of the surface of the world and is almost twice as large as the great Atlantic, three times the size of the Indian Ocean, which in itself is larger than the continent of Asia. And this huge sea, strangely enough, was the lost ocean of our earliest recorded history. It was unknown to Europeans up to the Columbian era—only yesterday on the clock face of recorded events. Ancient Egypt is of the minute before now when compared with the dim past of the Pacific. . . .

The Pacific, or any other ocean of today, differs no whit in appearance from the primitive sea. The aspect of the water world remains unchanged. This majestic permanence of the ocean is reassuring. . . .

The enduring old sea makes the ancient pyramids seem like puny milestones set up only a few days' journey backward into time. The age of the sea is nowhere so clearly stated as by Joseph Conrad.

"It seems to me," he wrote, "that no man born and truthful to himself could declare that he ever saw the sea looking young as the earth looks young in spring. But some of us, regarding the ocean with understanding and affection, have seen it looking old, as if the immemorial ages had been stirred up from the undisturbed bottom of ooze. For it is a gale of wind that makes the sea look old." . . .

And that is our Pacific, the vastest body of water under the sun, its origin remote and mysterious, its discovery a matter so recent that even now there are islets on which it is not certain that man ever stood. Its distances are so great that those who have crossed it have spent weeks without sighting land or ship, although they have gone through groups of islands and crossed ship lanes.—From "The Pacific Ocean," by FELIX RIESENBERG. (New York: McGraw-Hill.)

LA ABUNDANCIA VERDADERA ES INAGOTABLE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA EXPERIENCIA DE ESCASEZ, que ha acosado al género humano a través de las edades, parece cosa muy real a los que sufren de los efectos de la limitación. La demanda por un abastecimiento suficiente para satisfacer nuestras necesidades es justificada, pero este problema—tan antiguo como los siglos—aun requiere solución, porque hasta ahora no se habían buscado y aplicado los remedios correctos.

Cristo Jesús resolvió el problema del abastecimiento para sí mismo y para la multitud, partiendo exclusivamente de la base de la totalidad de Dios. Miró hacia los cielos, cuando no había más que unos pocos panes y peces con que dar de comer a una multitud de cinco mil personas. Dirigió el pensamiento a los lirios del campo, que ilustran el amor de Dios tan lleno de gracia hacia Su creación, satisfaciendo todas sus necesidades.

"Yo y el Padre somos uno," dijo Jesús (San Juan, 10:30). ¿Creemos en esto con respecto a nuestra propia individualidad verdadera lo mismo que él lo hizo? Porque el saber que nosotros estamos espiritualmente unidos con Dios, significa que Le reconocemos como la fuente de nuestro abastecimiento, que se expresa en inteligencia, fuerza, valor y mantenimiento.

La declaración mentirosa de la serpiente (Génesis, 3:5): "Seréis como Dios" ejemplifica la tentación de creer en una individualidad aparte del Dios único e infinito. ¿Aceptamos solamente como real nuestra individualidad verdadera como Su reflejo, expresando sempiternamente todo lo que El tiene y nos concede a nosotros?

Para Cristo Jesús la abundancia fué cosa real, porque él era consciente de la omnipresencia y omnipotencia de Dios, que no admite nada fuera o aparte de Su totalidad. Por lo cual podemos estar seguros de que cuando Jesús dió de comer a las cinco mil personas, la abundancia divina no fué agotada, ni siquiera menguada. ¿No quedaron doce cestos de pedazos que sobraron? Esto nos demuestra como nosotros también podemos contar con la abundancia espiritual, y no solamente con lo necesario para la demanda del momento, al reclamar y usar el abastecimiento infinito de nuestro Padre que siempre nos ama.

La Ciencia Cristiana se basa en las doctrinas del Maestro y nos enseña a aplicar la verdad que Jesús demostró. Por medio de la revelación espiritual Mary Baker Eddy percibió el poder sanador y redentor que el entendimiento de Dios y de la unidad que existe entre el hombre y Dios nos provee. La base de la Ciencia Cristiana es el relato bíblico que encontramos en Génesis (1:27): "Creó Dios al hombre a su imagen, a la imagen de Dios le creó," y esta imagen refleja a Dios en todos Sus atributos y cualidades. El hombre no tiene cualidad que no se derive de Dios o que no sea semejante a Dios.

Puesto que la infinitud del bien es eterna, invariable, indestructible e inagotable, la provisión de bien para el hombre es eterna, invariable, indestructible e inagotable. La mente mortal o la materia no pueden tocar jamás la provisión verdadera. Si se alberga y no se destruye un concepto material de la substancia, este concepto puede producir una experiencia de pérdida; en todo caso engendrará un sentimiento de temor. Nuestra provisión verdadera no consiste en cosas materiales, sino en ideas espirituales, que las creencias materiales no pueden jamás tocar, cambiar o influenciar.

Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 269 de su obra SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "La metafísica resuelve las cosas en pensamientos y reemplaza los objetos de los sentidos por ideas del Alma." Manteniendo el hecho de que el Espíritu es la fuente de nuestro abastecimiento, experimentaremos la destrucción de la mentira de la escasez y de la limitación, eliminando así la creencia errónea que debe haberse albergado mentalmente antes de que se pudiera exteriorizar.

Los discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana han demostrado en varias maneras la verdad de que el suministro a nuestras necesidades está siempre presente. En una ocasión, cuando se pedían ofrendas especiales, un discípulo deseaba dar una cantidad que significaba todo el dinero que poseía. En vez de sentir temor, recurría con alegría a la verdad espiritual de la abundancia infinita, que no está al alcance de la materia. Se atenía a la abundancia infinita del Amor, del poder espiritual, de la inteligencia, y dentro de pocas horas recibió el doble de lo que había dado. En otra ocasión, cuando había pocos fondos y un viaje de negocios parecía necesario, este discípulo se atenía a la verdad expresada en las palabras de Jesús (San Juan, 16:15): "Todo cuanto tiene el Padre, mío es," y recibió dinero de tres partes diferentes, más de lo que era necesario para pagar los gastos del viaje.

La escasez no es real, nunca fué real y nunca será real. Sólo la abundancia infinita es real, siempre ha sido real, y será real sempiternamente. La escasez no tiene poder sobre el hombre, porque no procede de Dios, la única causa; y el hombre refleja a Dios. En la infinitud del Amor divino, que es la única presencia, la substancia no puede ser deteriorada o invadida jamás por una falsa creencia material. La abundancia espiritual no puede disminuirse jamás por la limitación. La señora Eddy escribe (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 300): "Lo temporal e lo irreal no tocan jamás lo eterno y lo real. Lo mudable y lo imperfecto no tocan jamás lo inmutable y lo perfecto. Lo inarmónico, y lo que se destruye a sí mismo, no tocan jamás lo armonioso y lo que existe de por sí."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Perambulation on Perambulators ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Baby carriages are coming back in style—unless, of course, American women would rather carry their babies papoose-like on their backs.

Maybe you didn't realize that baby carriages had gone out. I didn't, until I had lunch the other day with a group of manufacturers here to get women interested in petitioning Leon Henderson's Office of Civilian Supply for priorities on baby carriage materials.

Young America, it seems, has been getting its fresh air by riding in automobiles, like the rest of us. The old-fashioned buggy that served six or seven babies before its slats were finally kicked out has just about disappeared from the market. It has been replaced by collapsible seats and go-carts that can easily be folded and put into a car.

Now, manufacture of civilian automobiles has been banned for the duration. Baby will be stranded along with the rest of us. On top of that, the birth rate has been mounting. The number of carriages that can be hauled out of attics and cellars is negligible.

That is the plight of the baby car manufacturers who see themselves in the same category as harness-makers who have let their equipment down in recent years because of lack of demand for their wares. Now, in a time of scarce materials, they feel they must expand to serve the public.

The saga of the baby carriage is fascinating in itself, but it interested me that men were enlisting the aid of mothers in presenting their case to the Office of Civilian Supply.

Actually, women have had little to say on the subject of priorities and civilian supply, though they do most of the buying and outfitting of American homes. Back when the National Defense Commission was first set up, Miss Harriet Elliott was appointed by the President as the consumer's spokesman to rank along with Mr. Henderson, William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman. But consumer activities have been gradually reduced in prestige. Miss Elliott has gone back to her job at the University of North Carolina. The OPA Consumer Division has little authority in fixing civilian supplies and prices. Industry and labor make most of the decisions on the basis of supplies the Government says are available.

It's not that Mr. Henderson has been unfair to the householder. He is primarily an economist and is usually careful to get all the facts on supply and demand of a certain commodity in hand before he acts. Sometimes supplies might be shifted a little differently, if women were called in for advice.

If women were consulted a little oftener and knew more about what Mr. Henderson and the WPB are doing, they would be better prepared to act as conservationists and price policemen when they are asked. The effort of women's organizations to discourage hoarding would be more effective if they were a little more on the "inside" in Washington today.

When the price control bill was before Congress, women took little interest in it. They complained plenty about the mounting cost of living, but they didn't write their congressmen to do something about it. Only the American Association of University Women and the newly formed C. I. O. Women's Auxiliaries made any special effort to get price control legislation passed.

Perhaps the "higher economics" involved in the Administration's price control bill stumped the women. They could have had a simpler universal price ceiling bill if they had demanded it. Even the Administration may wish someday that it had taken the simpler road to price control.

As it is, Mr. Henderson is having trouble aplenty trying to keep prices down, even under the new law which went into effect when Mr. Henderson was sworn in as Administrator last week.

Mr. Henderson is sitting on an inflation volcano. He succeeds in holding it down in some places but it pops up in others. To date the OPA has tried to steer clear of fixing retail prices because of the difficulty of insuring compliance and enforcement. Price ceilings are in effect at the retail level now only on automobiles and tires. They don't require the housewife's policing, but sugar may—if and when Mr. Henderson decides to put a retail ceiling on it—when it begins to be sold under the new rationing system.

Some form of local organization undoubtedly will be necessary to enforce retail price orders when they begin to come. Women will be logical adjuncts of such boards.

The average housewife may be "drafted" into the national defense setup yet.

Yosemite Speaks:

Winter Sports in the High Sierras ..... ***By Max K. Gilstrap***

"Whee-e-e-e-e!"

A toboggan cap flashed red against the snow.

"Steady there! Keep your feet up!"

Bouncing, turning, sliding—down the snowy hillside they streak.

"Look—Look out! Oof!"

A park ranger grabs a shovel and dashes toward a head and three legs protruding from a snowbank. Yosemite's winter sports season is on.

Brrrr! Below zero and four feet of snow. Slithering lances of cold sweep down from the icy cliffs to pierce even the warmest clothing.

"Too bad we didn't wear an extra pair of socks!" A cloud of frozen breath covers the speaker's face.

"Yeah. Or five pairs!"

Crack! Behind them a limb, overburdened with snow, sends down a shower of powdery flakes and brilliant icicles. All about is dazzling white.

But where are the campgrounds? John would certainly have to do some digging to find the outdoor oven he made last summer, or the place where the bear made away with the chocolate cake and can of cleaning powder.

The soft tread of feet on Yosemite's summer carpet of pine needles has given way to heavy stomps on the lodge porches as visitors rid their feet of snow.

Rangers, warmly bundled to twice their normal sizes in mittens, overcoats and fur caps, are on the job. Here one on skis is directing traffic. Another is adjusting his snowshoes for a trek into the "back country," to patrol trails, make wildlife reports and measure snow depths. Deep snow means lots of water and a roaring welcome in the waterfalls for spring visitors.

For thrills the visitor hurries down the valley to the skating rink covering Camp Curry's summer parking area at the foot of a 3,000-foot wall. From Aunt Lizzie who can't keep her ankles straight, to the most expert figure-skater, the merry crowd glides over the ice to the rhythm of music furnished through a loud speaker. At night colored lights add gaiety to the scene.

The more adventurous hop into sleighs pulled by Alaskan dog teams and are whisked over the snowscape dotted here and there with tiny, brightly-colored Swiss chalets. For skiing, visitors pile into cars for a trip to Yosemite's famous Badger Pass in the high country, where instructors are available to teach them the most thrilling of winter sports.

The thoughts of many a novice at this exciting game finds utterance in a little jingle some of the Rangers repeat:

I think that I shall never see
A stick so tricky as a ski.
Steer the slick thing as I will
It always rides me to a spill.

It lies all quiet 'til I am on,
Then without notice we are gone
Down, down, we run—I'm filled with glee.
Great Scott, I'm sunk! Here comes a tree!

Another Ranger favorite with the winter vacationists is the yarn about two Rangers who went bear hunting with a camera. Starting early one morning the two, Ralph and Bert, plodded mile after mile on snowshoes in search of a bear den. Near the summit of Mt. Watkins, at about 7,000 feet elevation, Ralph, in the lead, suddenly halted. Ahead was a spiral of steam curling upward from the base of a pine. The breath of a hibernating bear!

Quietly they made their way to the den. After Bert did an eloquent bit of coaxing, Ralph agreed to let himself be held head downward into the dark opening, holding a flash-camera to take a snapshot!

Whoof! The bear snapped first!

Bert, outside, pulled upward on Ralph's legs with a mighty jerk. Ralph dropped his camera and both scurried away, not daring to look back.

Another experience, this one a movie-taking venture, was the ascent of the large ice cone which forms each winter under the rumbling Yosemite Falls. Bert was again the coaxer.

"Climb right up, Ed," he said to his companion.

Ed, dodging pieces of ice which occasionally tumble from the 1,000-foot cliff, scrambled up, up—finally achieving the glistening white top of the 400-foot snow mound.

"Now—Sli-i-i-ide!" Bert, a tiny figure far below, hallooed up to the climber. Down Ed came on the seat of his trousers while Bert strove frantically to keep his camera trained on him.

"Fine! That was great!"

Suddenly Bert's face dropped.

"But Ed, look! I forgot to open the shutter on the camera! You'll have to go up and do it all over again!"

Then there was the time—But perhaps you'd better hie yourselves up in the snowy Sierras and let Yosemite speak for itself.

To Change the Subject:

Tables Without Sugar ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

"I yield to no one on patriotism," announced Mrs. Buttercrunch firmly. "I am very patriotic. But will someone please explain to me why the sugar has been removed from the tables in this place?"

Her voice rang across the room like a challenge, and two waitresses near by suddenly remembered errands in the pantry and dashed for the door. The usually pale cashier, who was busily arranging her change drawer in expectation of a luncheon crowd flushed a dull rose, and her lips, tense with her effort to look as though she had heard nothing at all, became a straight, thin line. Miss Spinney, sitting alone at a table against the wall, glanced up from the menu she was studying and looked at Mrs. Buttercrunch as though she could have told her a thing or two if she chose, but discretion kept her silent.

It was Patty, the little Irish maid with keen dark eyes and a whimsical way of holding her head on one side, who advanced into this agitated arena and offered information.

Nodding her head impressively, so that her pointed chin traced a zigzag above her white collar, and widening her large eyes, as though they could impart the overflow of her own astonishment at the news she was sharing, she moved closer to Mrs. Buttercrunch's shoulder. Speaking in a stage whisper: "They takes it home," she said.

Mrs. Buttercrunch stared at her incredulously and then looked majestically at Miss Spinney, as though ordering her to refute this slur on their select private lunch club. Miss Spinney, declining to be baited, remained engrossed in the menu, and Patty, slightly miffed that her bomb was evidently turning out to be a dud, marched off muttering to herself: "Stacks it in their attics, they does. I hope it goes wormy on them."

"Now that's not exactly so," came the clear, sauve voice of Miss Weatherwise, anxious to vindicate the club's membership. "That's quite an exaggeration."

Mrs. Buttercrunch's gaze slid from Miss Spinney and darted across the two tables that divided her from Miss Weatherwise. This quest on which she had embarked was much more perilous than she had anticipated; privately, she was giving thanks that the hour was early and no other lunchers had arrived.

"That's not exactly so," repeated Miss Weatherwise, meeting Mrs. Buttercrunch's look of inquiry. "Now take Betty Bright. Betty has a passion for horses—and horses have a passion for sugar. Betty keeps lump sugar in her pocketbook and feeds it to horses she finds standing on the street. I've seen her myself. Betty doesn't keep house; where's she to get sugar if not from places like this?"

Mrs. Buttercrunch started to remark that there were places where suger could be bought, but Miss Weatherwise was too intent on her own explanations to notice anyone else.

"Then, there's Sally Sundry," she went on. "Sally is very philanthropic. She takes tenement children on excursions into the country. Children are very fond of sucking sugar, it keeps them quiet on the cars. And Sally lives on a budget that probably doesn't allow for extra sugar. You wouldn't want those poor children to do without their sugar, would you?"

"They'll have to do without it now," Mrs. Buttercrunch found breath enough to murmur grimly.

Miss Spinney, who had at last selected her lunch and put down the menu, now made her contribution to the discussion in an icy tone. "It is much pleasanter to think of Malvina Mustard," she asserted. "Malvina takes half a lump to a cup, and ever since the Shortage"—she pronounced the word shortage as though it were a date in history, like the landing of the Pilgrims or the ride of Paul Revere—"Malvina has been making one lump serve two days." She gazed triumphantly at Miss Weatherwise, who looked scornfully incredulous. But Miss Spinney was ready with her facts.

"Malvina keeps an envelope in her pocketbook, and every other day the unused lump goes into it to be used for tomorrow's lunch."

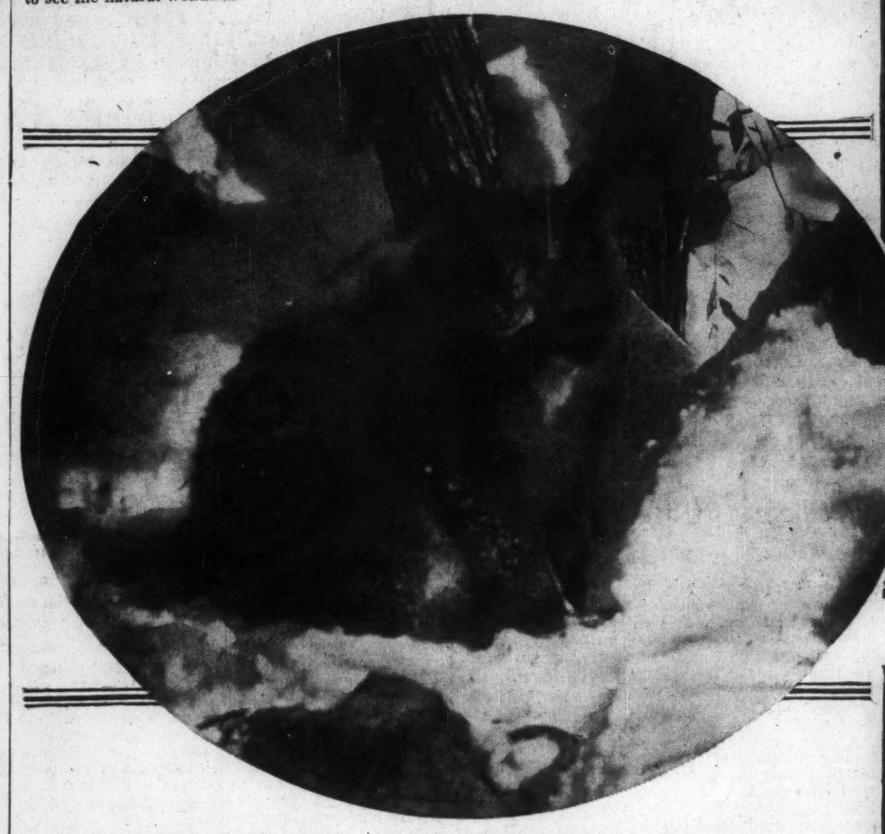
Mrs. Buttercrunch gazed at Miss Spinney admiringly. "What an example of patriotism!" she exclaimed. "At our next executive meeting, I must move to start a members' distinguished patriotic service list and propose the name of Malvina Mustard to head it!"

Snow and Cold Bring Winter Sports to Yosemite

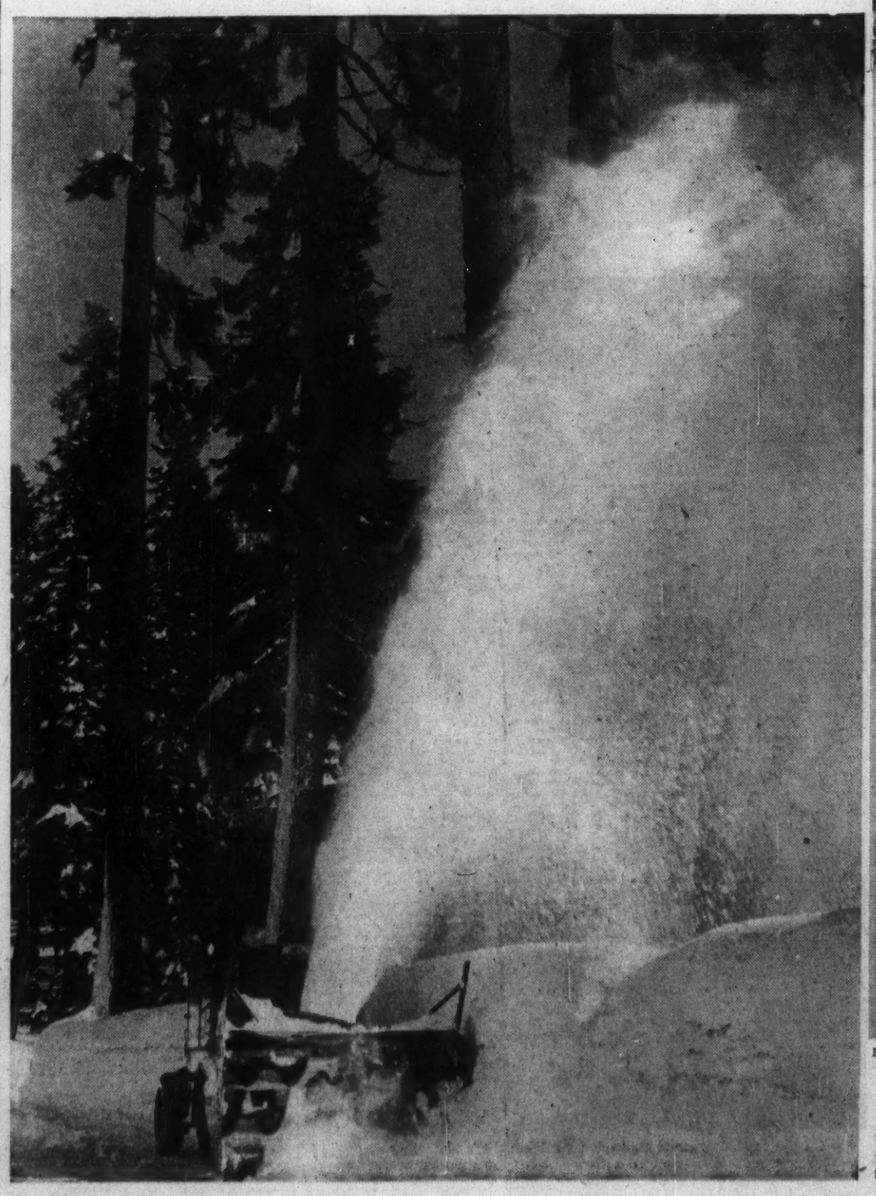
Seeing the Sights by Dogteam Is a Novel Yosemite Thrill

Alaskan dogs, with bells a-tinkle on their harness, whisk a merry group of park visitors over the snow to see the natural wonders.

Yosemite Falls Builds Its Winter Cone



Too Many Handouts Made This Bear Forget to Hibernate



Ralph Anderson, Bert Harwell, National Park Service

Plenty of Adventure Here

Above: Two national park rangers scale the 400-foot ice cone formed by Yosemite's icy waters that leap from the cliff 1,400 feet above. Note the crevasse near the top of the cone. Left: A rotary snow plow goes to work.

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—February 18, 1942
14P

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Quick Thinking Demanded Of Modern Stylist

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"For any girl to be successful as a stylist today, she must have keen, quick adaptability," says Mary Lou Wood, Fashion Director and Color Counsellor for Julius Kayser & Co., manufacturers of gloves, hosiery, and tailored silk underwear.

This quality, says Miss Wood, is more important now than ever. A stylist must be able to think fast enough to make instantaneous changes in merchandise orders. Every day, buying in wholesale markets becomes more restricted with curtailment of so many materials—and the resourcefulness of fashion designers is being called on as never before.

"A stylist must not only keep pace with this fast-moving war tempo, but she must also do her part in utilizing every national emergency, as a source of stimulation for new American ideas—benefitting not only industry but civilian morale," adds Miss Wood.

Necessity has forced many designers and manufacturers out of their first panic at the loss of French fashion inspiration, Miss Wood believes, into going forward and utilizing their own abilities, and this progress in developing American fashion genius has had a tremendous re-vitalizing effect on many industries, she adds.

Must Look Far Ahead

"Almost every world event leaves some imprint on Fashion, and a stylist who is today interpreting fashions, needs to look much further ahead than the usual three or four months. She must be able now to anticipate in January what merchandise will be available for women's needs next fall. War or no war, Fashion still goes on," she asserts. Her own interesting experience in the fashion world has stretched from her native state to California (via New England) reaching its present scope in her attractive office high above Fifth Avenue.

Her job is the responsibility of selecting for her company designs whose lines are sure to give easy, correct fit and substantial service—designs best adapted to today's increasing activities and reduced budgets.

"For example," she says "not only in our own organization, but elsewhere, designers are working to develop new ideas to make garments fit comfortably without the use of rubber. Some are working on fastenings to replace elastic waistbands. It's not only corsets you know that are being revolutionized. Naturally all these changes are bound to bring new opportunities for more jobs to women who have creative fashion ability and initiative."

Miss Wood should know. Long before she became one of New York's leading stylists, this young woman whose one-time title was also 'Corset Consultant' was accustomed to keeping her eyes open and creating for herself jobs where prospective employers were sure they did not exist. At one time she decided she needed a more complete knowledge of women's ready-to-wear fashions. But the store she picked out as one in which to work and learn did not respond to her application for employment. Undaunted, Miss Wood returned three different times and the third, found the store owners not only ready to listen—but on the point of telephoning her themselves.

Says She "Just Growed"

Discouragement and fear of failure are no companions of Miss Wood's.

"How did I really get started as stylist? Well, I often think that like Topsy, I 'just growed'. Besides selling, I have also been millinery model, millinery designer, and buyer for dresses costing $3.00 to $300.00 (the latter involved frequent trips to Paris). So I guess I just couldn't help learning what women of all income classes need.

"I have never had a job that I have not loved and found exciting and interesting. Fashion sense and good buying judgment are 'essentials' for any job in styling—but one must also work hard and be honestly interested.

"Sometimes I look back and remember that in school one needed to learn the multiplication table before opportunities to apply it could come. The same principle holds true for women in business. The steps to some coveted job may now lead to store, office, or war-time factory. But later on, it will be seen by those women who are progressing that all of this accumulated knowledge was necessary—a sort of adult version of the multiplication table, fitting them for bigger positions.

"As a matter of fact, the very first job I ever had myself, was selling Kayser underwear over a department store counter. Ever since, I have cherished a high regard for this early experience."

Just now Miss Wood's particular project is designing tailored slips, figure-fitting and so well cut that they cannot split amidships or ride up when their wearer sits.

Two rooms planned for boys. In the playroom (center) a knotty pine dado gives the boys a place to tack up their treasures, mostly pictures of airplanes in this case. A simple built-in desk and a broad window seat eliminate the need for much furniture and leave ample space for trains. The circle inset and the circle at the lower left show two walls of a boy's bedroom, both decorated with the kind of thrilling murals that would delight any youthful occupant.

Adventure Recorded on Walls Transforms Junior's Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Too frequently children's rooms are furnished with an odd assortment of pieces that have been discarded from living rooms or sun porches. "They're good enough for the children," is the feeling.

Yet, on the other hand, children do not need elaborate or expensive furniture to make their rooms attractive. It is clever ideas which count in the rooms for our sons and daughters.

One father in California decided to use his artistic talents on the walls of his son's room. The knotty pine dado that ran around the lower portion of the room gave interesting color and texture contrast to the white plaster wall above. But when Mr. Gilbert painted a desert scene with mountains, cacti, horses and Indians on the white wall, using soft blues and yellows and deep purples, the change was amazing. Where before there had been only pleasant warm yellow wood and white plaster, there now was a lovely panorama in pastel colors.

Behind the boy's bed, Mr. Gilbert painted a desert scene complete with stagecoach and an Indian peeping out from behind the rocks. To make the murals more interesting to everyone, he mounted photographs of relatives' faces on the painted dresses of the stagecoach figures. The boy who owns the room is seen as an Indian and as a cowboy.

This transformation of his son's room was a comparatively simple process, and an enjoyable one. Now the gay murals with their photograph faces make a delightful room, one that would be a joy to any boy.

In another home, a children's playroom was built over the garage in order to provide all the space possible for the activities of little boys. A knotty pine dado was used in this room, too. It serves as a tack board where the boys may hang up pictures or collections of school drawings. Simple white plaster walls are above this pine dado. A desk, formed by making a table-top extension from the wall, and a built-in seat under the window make the room comfortable and yet take up no space to speak of. There is plenty of floor space for the boy's trains.

A little paint will transform the shabby furniture being used in a child's room, and the room will take on new life. Double-decker beds are effective for saving floor space in a small room. If you are not clever with your paint brush as Mr. Gilbert was, consider the possibilities of hanging bare walls in a child's room with maps. With the world changing so rapidly, we all consult maps more and more frequently, and they make an effective wall decoration.

But remember that it is not costly furniture or beautiful draperies that make attractive rooms for boys and girls. Rather it's ideas that will suit the occupant of the room which make four walls something more interesting than just an enclosure for sleeping quarters.

E. M. H.

You Can Flame-Proof Your Fabrics Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Flame-proofing of clothing and household fabrics by a chemical that is as simple to apply as a starchy rinse to most fabrics is good news on the home front. Fabrics so treated look and feel the same as before this new industrial chemical has been applied, and no one but an expert, or a flame, can tell the difference. On contact with the flame the fabric will char, but will not burn.

Fabrics immersed in a solution of one pound of this crystalline powder—known technically as ammonium sulfamate—to one gallon of water, and then dried, will not catch fire until laundered, after which the treatment must be repeated. Dry-cleaning does not affect the fire protection quality, nor even appreciably impair it.

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Elsie McNeill Has Made Opportunities Out of Unlikely Situations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From greenbacks to velvets might be the title of the woman's success story that lies behind the alluring façade of a certain exclusive decorator's shop on upper Madison Avenue in New York. "Elsie McNeill, Mariano Fortuny, Venise," shining above the shop's window, is a name to kindle the curiosity of passers-by as they stop to gaze at the precious fabrics and furniture on display there.

Chairs of early 18th century Italian workmanship are there, beautifully fashioned little tables, and mirrors wrought of Murano glass, old when the Doges' Palaces were arbiters of beauty for all Venice. And in this window, over the back of one chair, hangs, always, a gown of infinitesimally slender accordion pleating. Always also, there is a classic tunic coat of ageless charm, enhanced by the medieval pattern embroidered into its antiqued velvet loveliness. Both gown and tunic are creations of the now famous Mariano Fortuny, world-renowned for his matchless fabrics.

The interesting history of this feminine-owned establishment begins with a rather young girl who had just gotten herself a first job. Not much of a job it appeared either, when Elsie McNeill filled in the "temporary" space on a stenographic application blank in one of New York's prominent banks—the Guaranty Trust Company's Wall Street Branch—run on such a large scale that chance for advancement seemed almost impossible.

Made Every Hour Count

Nevertheless, Elsie McNeill did a lot of thinking to see how instead of just marking time and waiting for promotion to come to her, she could make every hour count in that experience. It was not a requirement in her department, but to every statistical column or report she prepared, she added an initialed "EKMcN" in its neat corner.

It was not long before several officers in that department began to ask for the unknown "EKMcN" to do their work. They grew to rely upon the dependability and accuracy of her reports.

In order that she might better understand the work she was then doing under increasing pressure, Elsie McNeill enrolled at an after-hours banking school. Convinced that women could become helpful in constantly enlarging, executive capacities, step by step in the intervals of dictation-taking, she learned all she could about the office. Again, it was not long before her temporary typing status changed, first to Private Secretary, and later to Assistant Manager of the bank's newly created Polish Department. (Just after World War I, the Guaranty Trust was appointed official agent of the Polish Government.)

"I used to think then, and I still do," she smiled, "that the average woman is not accustomed to 'thinking things through' as clearly as a business man does. But she must learn to do this if she wishes to achieve a worth-while place in the business world.

Flair for Color Not Enough

"I have always been amused," she went on, "at people who say: 'My daughter would make an excellent interior decorator. She has such a flair for color!' Yet when you speak of business experience or essentials such as a practical knowledge of decorating workabilities, they look so surprised. They seem never to remember, for instance, that curtains do not hang themselves. There are lots of things one needs to know about actual workability in decoration."

But going back again to her beginning days, one morning the Bank President sent for the initial-signing "EKMcN" to step into his office. This summons was another open door to opportunity—a surprising one. A small and failing dress shop owned by two of his friends was on its way to eventual extinction. The astute banker, although he realized that Elsie McNeill knew nothing about merchandising, was convinced that by applying the same principles of thorough thinking and shrewd common sense she displayed in her work at the bank, she could solve the dress-shop muddle. He told her so and asked her to take it over.

It was a big decision to make, even for a girl who had risen so quickly from her typist's salary of $1,050 yearly to the $7,500 mark. But over she went, with a sinking sense of depression which, she said, grew stronger with every step she took. It was difficult to recognize the finger of opportunity pointing to this small brick shop.

Quick to Recognize Assets

Beginning systematically with an inventory of the hats, pocketbooks and underwear for which she had exchanged the security of her post at the bank, she found that the shop was the agency for Fortuny Fabrics. They were little known in America at that time except by returning travellers who brought home these exquisite materials with their lovely, soft colorings of the Italian Primitives. Mariano Fortuny, their creator, was as yet also "undiscovered" here. Elsie McNeill was quick to recognize these fabrics as the shop's greatest asset . . . and soon another venture opened on Park Avenue, where only Fortuny prints, Grecian gowns and tunics were sold.

People began to treasure them. So, the principle of "thinking things through" once more proved for Elsie McNeill a foundation for a growing success.

Expansion soon followed into the field of rare antique furniture. And Elsie McNeill, still with the attitude of learning all she could about what she was doing, began again an after-hours study of the thing at hand. She made a two-year study of color with one Russian artist; studied the treatment of woods with a cabinet-maker; leathers with a glove-maker and painting with Fortuny on trips to Venice. Always she was learning.

She Earned It

As the result of hard work and study, she thus became sole owner of what is now one of the most outstanding of New York's many individual shops—a place which no one ever treats as "just another decorating shop." Often Leopold Stokowski drops in there following a long afternoon of rehearsal just to touch and feel some of the fabrics whose lovely colors he finds restful. Distinguished artists sometimes stop by to ask for a sample of fabric, as inspiration for a background.

Still continuing to pay attention to the "little extras" and still doing always just a little more than she is paid to do, Elsie McNeill has proved that to "go the whole way" in business, as she phrases it, is not only profitable, but necessary.

Elsie McNeill, owner of an exclusive decorator's shop in New York, started her business career as a stenographer in a bank.

'Utility Clothes' Win Fashion's Favor in Britain

By Alison Settle
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Seldom has a name been less happy than that of the new British "Utility Clothes," bearing the Government tag "C. C. 41." But seldom have any clothes had greater or more instant success. They are applauded for excellence of fabric, price, and style.

The Utility Garment is a typical British compromise on standardization of clothes for the lower-range incomes (remembering that the worker's income is on the upgrade, while the former comfortably-off classes find theirs decreasing). As soon as clothes rationing was introduced, it was seen that the manufacturer was concentrating on clothes which showed the greatest profit. He traded up and readily sold all he was allowed to make at the top end of his market, which meant that there was quickly a shortage for lower-price incomes.

Many experts were in favor of introducing standardized clothes, but a test of public opinion showed that women held a strong distaste for such a move. "Why is the war being fought," they argued, "except for the right to maintain our individuality?"

The first move after the introduction of clothes coupons was to classify clothes for workers, together with baby and children's clothes, as "essential clothing" and to grant a much larger quota of fabrics to the makers of such garments. For there is a dual control over the amount of clothing on the market: while the individual customer is kept down to her 66 coupons a year, the manufacturer is also restrained by a fabric quota.

This primary move, however, did not prove radical enough. And so, the existing scheme of "Utility" ranges was introduced.

Granted Protection

Under this scheme the manufacturing firms agree to devote 75 per cent of their output to the Government plan. In return they are granted protection against the compulsory call-up of their workers before substitutes can be found, against the requisitioning of their factories, and they receive the best of the fabrics in the country. Price ceilings are set for the different types of garments, profits are controlled, and the amount of labor that can be used is regulated. But apart from a certain elimination of trimmings (due to curtailment of available labor) there is absolutely no control of styles.

Inside every garment sold is the Government label, the curious black "C. C. 41," indicating Civilian Clothing with the year in which the plan was brought out. Civil servants, however, laugh and call the sign that of "The Two Cheeses," owing to its modernistic lettering. (Who knows but that in some future age British men and women will visit inns going by the name of "The Two Cheeses" and speculate in vain on the origin of the phrase!)

The Label

The general belief is that the Utility Garment will practically oust other designing from the dress markets. The materials of which they are made are magnificent, the amount used very generous, and both cut and color are excellent. Prices end with odd pennies in a way which disconcerts the public, but this is due to the control over profits.

Stockings have low prices, from two shillings and a penny (42c) to three shillings and twopence (64c). This is because they are not fully fashioned. Men minders are needed for such machines and men cannot be spared. Woollen dresses sell almost up to four pounds ($16.20), rayon ones between twenty-two shillings and fivepence ($4.54), and fifty-six shillings and a penny ($11.35). Coats sell—these are all, of course, retail prices—between three pounds ($12.15) and just a few pence under five pounds ($20.25); suits from 65s. 2d. ($13.16) to 86s. 2d. ($17.43).

Still Being Negotiated

The corsets being put on the market—roll-ons and corselettes alike are up to 24s. 2d. ($4.88)—are being bought by women of every range of income. The prices at which pyjamas and nightgowns will sell have long been out, but so far the garments have not appeared. It is still a matter of negotiation how much trimming they should have. Cotton prices and fabric specifications were also decided upon too late to make an early summer dress range possible in the specified fabrics.

Many manufacturers, however, do not wait to receive the fabrics which the Government suggests. They use much higher-grade fabrics which they already have in stock, partly because they realize that the Utility ranges make nonsense of many of their former price ranges, but also as an act of public service and in order to be in the first list of firms making the new range.

Useful to Note

Have the British learned anything from this experience that might prove useful to Americans? Although the dress trade functions quite differently in the two countries, there are perhaps a few useful points to be noted. One is that it is far better to begin control at the manufacturer's end, leaving the consumer alone for the longest possible time. It is well to direct the manufacturers into the lines which the people will need, allocate the raw materials, and see that quality is absolutely up to specifications—and those high. Such steps, with even distribution, might well make clothes rationing unnecessary.

It is only in eliminating too many variations in the ranges that this Utility scheme comes near to standardization. Its greatest advantage is that there is no interference with the set-up of industry, so that when peace comes the firms will be able to start again at the least possible disadvantage.

Why Not Prepare Now to Wield a Paint Brush In Home Defense This Spring

This year, with economy and conservation the keynote for every American household, new emphasis will be placed on keeping in good condition the things we already have and buying additional ones with wise care.

As spring approaches, housewives will be looking for ways to freshen up walls and woodwork, furniture, and fixtures. With this in view, some of the instructions for painting issued by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., may be worth filing away for reference a few weeks hence. Here they are:

Before repainting metal furniture all rust spots must be removed. Either sandpaper or steel wool may be used for this. Any rust that is neglected will keep on eating into the metal even under the new coat of paint. Touch up these cleaned spots carefully with red lead or with the paint you plan to use for the finishing coat. Allow to dry thoroughly before applying the final coating. Exterior enamel is recommended for outdoor furniture. A little spar varnish added to the enamel increases its durability.

For wicker pieces kept in natural finish, one or two coats of good spar varnish is used. The same finish is applied to wood kept in natural color or finished with one of the many kinds of varnish stains.

Use Sprayer on Wicker

When painting wicker or reed furniture the enamel must be brushed out thoroughly and not allowed to collect thickly in crevices. Spraying paint on is simpler than brushing it on, in some circumstances, and especially when coating wicker furniture. The sprayer attachment of your vacuum cleaner may be used for this operation. Thin the paint with turpentine—about one part turpentine to three parts of paint. Go over each piece evenly two or three times. If the work is done out of doors, a location should be selected where no wind or dust will reach the object to be painted.

Incidentally there are new textile paints on the market, procurable at art stores, with which the linens for your tea cart and tables may also be patriotically decorated. These paints are not only easy to apply, but they are boil-proof after pressing on the back with a hot iron. With stencils or free hand, designs may be applied to linen, cotton, or rayon, so that even the most inexperienced of artists can produce eagles, flags or what-have-you, with only the slightest amount of labor and a great deal of fun. These will not only give a smart touch to the terrace tables but are pleasing gifts for friends.

Paint Grass Rugs

Stained and faded grass rugs may be successfully renovated by painting. First, wash the rugs clean. When dry apply a coat of shellac. After adding one or two coats of thinned flat paint of the desired shade, paint the design on with stripes of enamel of well-chosen colors. Use masking tape three-quarters inch to an inch and a half wide in order to leave strips of the ground color between the colored stripes. The colored stripes may be three to four inches in width. The result should be an attractive floor covering that gives many months of additional service.

There are various methods of finishing floors, but whatever finish is used, the preliminaries for finishing are practically the same, with all close grained woods. A slightly different approach is used with oak flooring, as oak has an open grain, requiring the application of a filler previous to finishing. The filler may be liquid or paste, as preferred. Any excess paste filler should be removed after application by wiping across the grain. This is followed by sanding. The first step in the finishing of any floor is always to obtain a smooth, sanded finish. For this purpose a hand scraper or an electrically operated sanding machine is used. If the floors are hand-scraped they should be buffed over afterward with No. 00 sandpaper. Following the sandpapering, sweep the floor thoroughly and do not step on it again except as necessary to apply the first coat of finish, which is applied directly after the final sandpapering.

If it is desired to stain a floor before the final finishing, apply one coat of oil stain according to manufacturer's instructions. Shellac, varnish, or lacquer may be used for the final coating.

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Music in the Blackout—New Films for Boston—Stage Prospects

Recitalist Plays On As Sirens Sound

By L. A. Sloper

Boston had its first concert in a blackout last night, when Bernhard Weiser, pianist, made his local debut in Jordan Hall. To meet the special conditions, the recital began at 8:40, and the outer doors were locked between 10 and 10:20, a period which coincided roughly with the last section of the program.

That program listed a Capriccio, a Pastorale, and two Sonatas by Scarlatti; Beethoven's Sonata in D major, op. 28; a group by Chopin, and miscellany by Scriabine, Ravel, Prokofieff, and Liszt. A selection not marked by profundity, perhaps, but interesting, in that Scarlatti is not heard as often as he might me, and Beethoven's op. 28 is not one of the most popular of his sonatas.

Mr. Weiser disclosed a facile technique, a good tone, and a fair sense of style. At present the facility of his technique is his greatest asset and his greatest liability. In the Scarlatti Capriccio it was especially impressive, because the piece calls especially for fluency, but in the Pastorale and in the two sonatas by the same composer technical facility overshadowed stylistic values.

The limitations of the player were perhaps most apparent in the Beethoven, where musical content was sacrificed to execution. This sonata, of course, is expressive of Beethoven's lighter and gayer side, yet it should not be taken too casually. Mr. Weiser, to be sure, made free use of rubato, dramatic pause, and dynamic contrast, but he left the impression that these means were imposed from outside rather than growing out of the music. If he can develop an interpretative penetration to match his technical equipment, he will be a more interesting artist.

The audience, of good size, was warmly appreciative.

Morning Musicales

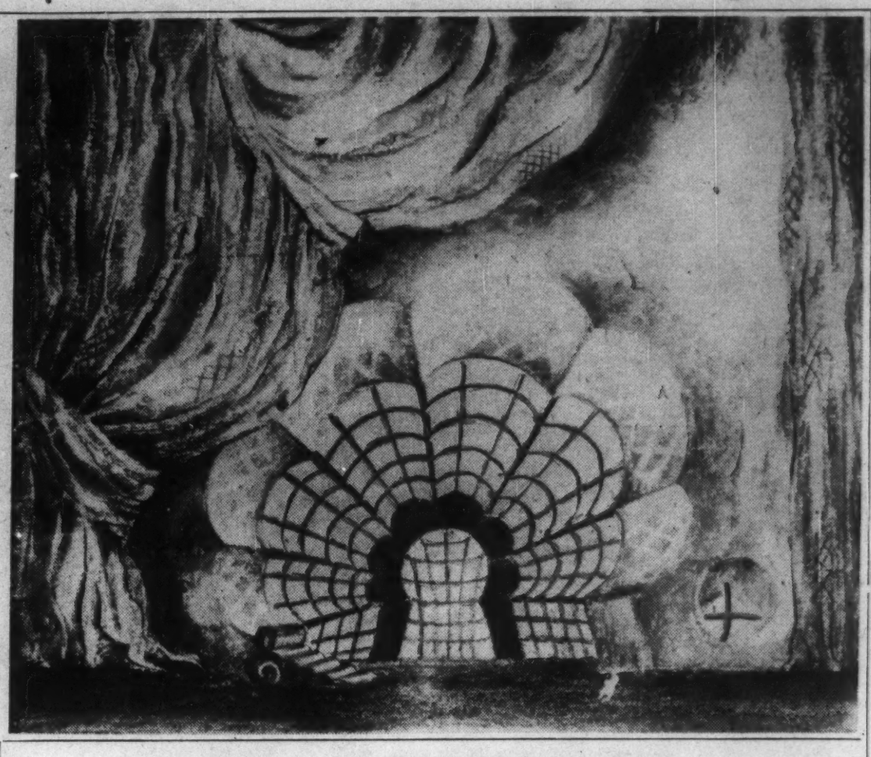
The Boston Morning Musicales are announcing today the following list of artists for the fifteenth season of the series of concerts, to be given at the Hotel Statler: Nov. 18, Helen Traubel; Dec. 2, Vronsky and Babin; Dec. 16, Eizo Pinza; Jan. 20, 1943, Yehudi Menuhin; Feb. 10, 1943, Jarmila Novotna; March 3, 1943, Jan Peerce.

Katharine Baxter

Katharine Baxter, pianist, who made her professional debut in Boston in 1935, will return to Jordan Hall for a recital on Tuesday evening, March 17. She has played twice in New York.

Settings for 'The Magic Flute'

Left: Richard Rychtarik's first sketch for Pamina's prison chamber. Right: The final sketch for the same scene.



Staging of 'The Magic Flute'

A gradual progress from darkness to light is the central thought of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" as conceived by Bruno Walter, conductor, and as accepted by Dr. Herbert Graf, stage director, and Richard Rychtarik, scene and costume designer, of the Metropolitan Opera production, which will be seen and heard at the Metropolitan Theater, Boston, on the evening of March 20.

"In harmony with this conception," says an article in Opera News, organ of the Metropolitan Opera Guild, "both lighting and color have been planned until at the final curtain the whole stage is suffused in golden light, the apotheosis of intellectual and spiritual fulfillment." The article continues:

"The three contributing elements of the opera, fantasy, drama, and song, must inevitably guide both staging and action, as well as the physical aspects of costume and décor. From the original production of Schikaneder, in which the scenery and properties of Messrs. Gayl and Nessthaler were announced on the billboards as designed 'with all due regard to the artistic requirements of the piece' the Egyptian symbols were evident, but the eighteenth century liked its hoop skirts even in ancient Egypt.

* * *

"Mr. Rychtarik has retained the use of pyramids, palm trees, sphinxes and other exotic properties, but in his treatment these are no longer realistic accessories; they have taken on the fantasy and color which the story demands.

"Throughout his 17 scenes, the imaginative Czech artists has invoked the basic design of the pyramid not only as a symbol of the austerity and nobility of the Temple, but as the emblem of goodness, simple and solid, the very foundation of human brotherhood. In contradistinction, the sphinx, as a fantastic architectural conception, has been taken as symbolic of evil. Thus in the last act the Queen of the Night, the arch prototype of evil, is made to emerge from the heart of the sphinx, instead of from thin air, as the original stage direction indicated.

"The first scene, a mountainous region, appears as a dark gully with creepy palm bushes and naked branches framing its somber depths. For the appearance of the Queen of the Night, the rocks fall apart and the blue depths of the firmament are disclosed, with Astrofiammante standing on her crescent moon.

"The third scene returns to the original picture, while the next discloses Pamina's prison chamber. Her pink and gold couch is overhung by an immense curtain, while sunlight falls through a great scalloped window, reminiscent of a giant key-hole, barred like some vast spider-web. The final scene is laid in front of the three temples, where hanging palm leaves suggest the Egyptian locale.

* * *

"The 12 scenes of the second act follow in close succession. The palm grove on which the curtain opens rises in a vague ellipse against an obelisk and distant pyramids, with great palm branches outlined against a sky which glows from pale lemon yellow to deepest green and purple. Next, a ruined temple is seen with steps ascending between heavy square pillars.

"The third scene, the Gardens of the Temple, is brightened by baroque bushes, orchid and orange in color, with the mysterious greenish blue sphinx arising among them.

"Next follows the scene within the temple of probation, painted on black velvet with the pastel, almost crayon-like treatment which Mr. Rychtarik has chosen for its fantastic quality and its ability to reflect a wide variety of lighting effects. Pyramidal steps rise in the center, while the sky is seen through heavy columns.

"The fifth scene discloses a sacred chamber beneath the pyramids painted on grey velvet with a slightly lighter tone. The entrance to the hall of probation which follows resembles the fourth stage picture, without the pyramidal steps.

"The seventh scene, a lonely place at dawn, where Pamina comes disconsolate at the loss of Tamino, is framed by a great tree with drooping branches.

"The tests of fire and water are suggested in their turn by high apertures, flanking a heavy, studded door, one filled with flames and one with a roaring torrent beside which the early Viennese sketches look childish indeed.

"The triumph scene at the entrance to the temple shows the same stage picture, metamorphosed into a great portal.

"A little garden of sad and happy trees, as Mr. Rychtarik calls them, provides Papageno with his trysting place, baroque in conception, fanciful, and at the same time atmospheric.

"A black velvet drop again lines the scene beneath the temple walls, with a gradual crescendo of light toward the portal at one side.

"The finale, played against a brilliant transparency, is all golden glow, the essence of light itself."

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Paris Calling," with Elisabeth Bergner, and "Married Bachelor" with Robert Young and Ruth Hussey.

Barrie Play Engagement Is Cancelled

"A Kiss For Cinderella," which had been scheduled to open at the Wilbur Theater on Monday, March 9, will not come to Boston after all. Instead, the revival will open on Tuesday, March 10, at the Music Box in New York. At the same time a change is announced in the company. Richard Gaines, who was to have appeared opposite Luise Rainer, has withdrawn and Ralph Forbes, who was seen recently in "Hedda Gabler," will take his place.

* * *

As a result of the cancellation of the booking of Philip Barry's "Without Love," which was to have brought Katharine Hepburn to the Colonial on March 2, Eddie Dowling is now expected to send to Boston his production of "Life, Laughter, and Tears," a trio of short plays by O'Casey and Saroyan, for the week of March 2, at the Plymouth. Mr. Dowling himself is in a cast which includes Julie Haydon, George Blackwood, and John Farrell.

* * *

The Clare Tree Major Children's Theater will present "Sleeping Beauty" at Jordan Hall, Saturday morning, Feb. 28, as the next in the series of five plays sponsored by the Women's International League. The fifth play, to be given on Saturday morning, April 11, will be "Toby Tyler."

* * *

Molnar's "Liliom" will be presented by Emerson College students at their Drama Workshop on March 11.

'Sequel to Mr. Jordan'

Columbia announces a sequel to "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." The studio hopes to have the script in readiness whenever it is possible to reunite the original players: Robert Montgomery, Claude Rains, James Gleason, Evelyn Keyes, and Edward Everett Horton. Alexander Hall directed "Here Comes Mr. Jordan" but whether he will perform the same function for the sequel is not made known. Harry Segall, who wrote "Heaven Can Wait," the unproduced play on which the original "Mr. Jordan" was based, is writing the script for the new installment, now entitled, "Hell Bent for Mr. Jordan."

Bette Davis Film for Metropolitan

"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Warners adaptation of the comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, comes to the Metropolitan Thursday. Monty Woolley plays the role of Sheridan Whiteside on the screen as he did on the stage. Bette Davis is now his secretary; Jimmy Durante is Banjo; and Ann Sheridan, the actress whom Whiteside summons to aid his schemes. In supporting roles are Billie Burke, Reginald Gardiner, Richard Travis, Grant Mitchell, Elizabeth Frazer, Ruth Vivian, and Mary Wickes.

"Steel Against the Sky," the companion feature, is a triangular romance, featuring Lloyd Nolan, Alexis Smith, and Craig Stevens. Edward Sutherland directed.

* * *

'Johnny Eager'

Robert Taylor and Lana Turner head the cast for "Johnny Eager," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. He has the role of a gangster and she is a girl who thinks she can direct him into paths of respectability. Van Heflin plays the part of a drunken henchman. Edward Arnold, Patricia Dane, Henry O'Neill, Diana Lewis, Barry Nelson, and Glenda Farrell are among those in the cast. Mervyn LeRoy directed.

The other feature will be a Hal Roach comedy, "Hay Foot," which is intended as a sequel to "Tanks a Million." William Tracy, Joe Sawyer, Noah Beery Jr., and Elyse Knox are among the players.

* * *

Keith Memorial

A second week is announced at the Keith Memorial for "How Green Was My Valley," starring Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara, Roddy McDowall, and Donald Crisp. The other feature film, "Niagara Falls," featuring Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown, and Zasu Pitts, also continues for a second week. Added to the program this week is a new Walt Disney color cartoon, "Truant Officer Donald."

* * *

Laurel and Hardy

At the Keith Boston starting Friday, Laurel and Hardy will be seen on the stage in their own revue, "Hollywood on Parade." The feature film will be "What's Cookin'", with the Andrews Sisters, Wood Herman and his orchestra, and Jane Frazee.

* * *

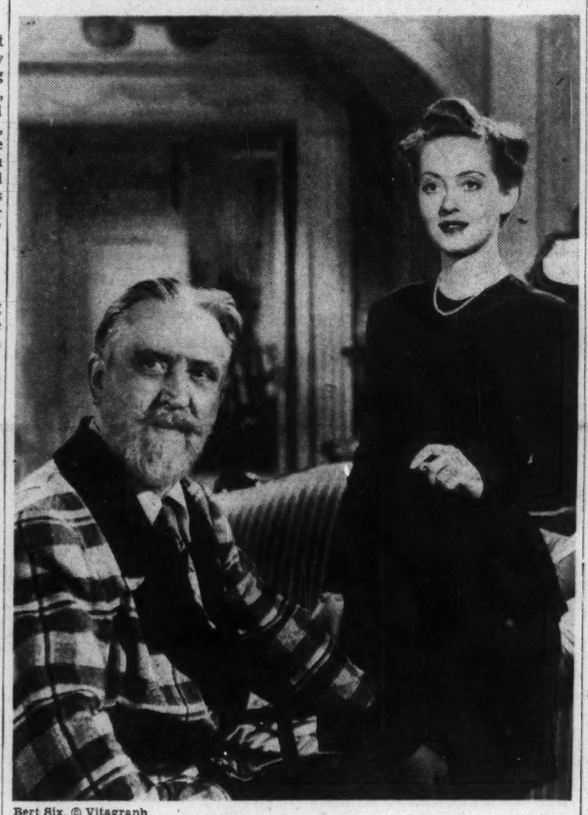
Paramount and Fenway

Beginning Thursday, "Louisiana Purchase," which is concluding a fortnight's stay at the Metropolitan, will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway. The film, which is photographed in Technicolor, stars Bob Hope, Vera Zorina, and Victor Moore. The second feature will be "Pacific Blackout," with Robert Preston and Martha O'Driscoll. It too has been showing at the Metropolitan.

* * *

At South Station

The program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday will include three travelogues—"From Singapore to Hong Kong," Canada's British Columbia," and "Alaska"—a Pete Smith specialty, "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood," "Screen Snapshots," "The Origin of Everyday Customs," "Unusual Occupations," Mickey Mouse, "Carl Hoff and Band," an Alan Mowbry comedy, and newsreels on the war and domestic affairs.



Bert Six, © Vitagraph

Monty Woolley and Bette Davis

In the screen version of "The Man Who Came to Dinner," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

Ninth Berkshire Festival

The Berkshire Symphonic Festival will present again this summer a series of nine concerts in August by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, according to announcement by Gertrude Robinson Smith, president of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Inc., and Ernest B. Dane, president of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The ninth annual season will open on Thursday, July 30. As in previous seasons, the concerts will be held on Thursday and Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons of the first three week ends in August, with the final concert on Aug. 16.

"The question of the advisability of holding the Festival in 1942 has received much consideration by the members of the Boards of Trustees of both organizations," said Miss Robinson Smith. It is their hope, she said, that in spite of war conditions as they are, or may develop, it will be possible to hold these concerts in the usual way at Tanglewood, near Stockbridge, Mass.

Established in 1934, and with the Boston Symphony Orchestra participating since 1936, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival has attracted music lovers from every state in the Union, as well as Europe, South America, Canada, and Mexico. In 1941 the attendance was 106,000.

Subscription tickets are now on sale, and applications are being mailed to 1941 ticket holders. Applications and inquiries may be made to the offices of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Inc., Stockbridge, Mass., 113 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, and to Symphony Hall in Boston.

Rose Dirman

Soloist in Benjamin Britten's "Les Illuminations," for soprano and string orchestra, with the newly-organized Boston String Orchestra, Jules Wolffers, conducting, at New England Mutual Hall, in Boston, Sunday evening. The concert is to be radiocast exclusively over Yankee Network FM stations W43B, Boston, and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H., beginning at 8:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—
"My Sisten Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varia and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Under This Roof," by Herbert B. Ehrmann. Presented by Russell Lewis and Rita Hassan. Featuring Barbara O'Neill, Russell Hardie, Louise Galloway and Harlan Briggs. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Minstrel Days," 3:25, 6:10, 9.

Exeter—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Fenway—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:05, 4, 7, 10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne and Ray Middleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:38, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Little Old New York," Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. 1, 4:30, 8. "They Knew What They Wanted," Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30.

Modern—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston and Victor Mature. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 3:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield, Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne, and Ray Middleton. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"North to the Klondike," Andy Devine, Lon Chaney. 10:24 a. m., 12:44, 3:23, 5:43, 8:05, 10:13. Stage Show: 11:41 a. m., 2:01, 4:40, 7, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—The Far East Command," "Training Enlisted Men for the United States Fleet," "Travel to Cebu," "Historical Maryland," "Hollywood's Picture People," Cartoons and latest newsreels.

State—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston, and Victor Mature. 12:40, 3:50, 10:05. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"March of Time—Far East Command," "Women in Defense," "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," "Grantland Rice Sportlight," "Picture People," comedy cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Mr. Wise Guy," with the East End Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:40. "Submarine Patrol," Richard Greene, Preston Foster and Nancy Kelly. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

Uptown—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7, 9:40. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.
Regent: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 2, 5, 8. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:35, 6:35, 8:40.
Brookline Village: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 2:05, 5, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "Bahama Passage," Stirling Hayden and Medeleine Carroll. "Night of January 16th," Ellen Drew and Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 2 and 8.
University: "The Ghost Goes West," Robert Donat. 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Raiders of the Desert," 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Go West, Young Lady," Ann Miller. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2, Evenings 7:30..11.
Strand: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:10, 9:10. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2:55, 8:16. "Free and Easy." 1:50, 7:10, 4:59.
Park: "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 3:47, 10:02. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Torrid Zone," Anne Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. "Miracle Kid," Tom Neal and Carol Hughes. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:30, 8:15. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:40, 4:54, 8:08. "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:47, 6:01 9:15.
Maplewood: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Spooks Run Wild," with the East Side Kids. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 3:15, 8:35.
Orpheum: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:25, 8:30. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Donald Reagan. 2:15, 7:15, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Confirm or Deny" Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 1:30 and 8.
Medford: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:20, 8:10. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 4:05, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Cadet Girl." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:15, 9. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles and Lynn Bari. and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Paris Is Calling," Randolph Scott. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "A Date with the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Broadway Limited." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Target for Tonight." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg and Buddy Rogers. 2:15, 8. "Night of January 16th." Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 3:34, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Bride Wore Crutches," L. Roberts. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:30, 8. "Bing Another Chorus," Johnny Downes. 2:17, 6:40, 10:05.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL ROCKEFELLER CENTER
HELD OVER THIRD WEEK
"Film of the Year"—World Telegram "Loaded with Laughter" —Herald Tribune
SPENCER TRACY KATHARINE HEPBURN
"WOMAN OF THE YEAR"
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "Words and Music," by COLE PORTER—Leonidoff's gay spectacular revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE Phone Circle 6-4600

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
FRIDAY 2:30—SATURDAY 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY CONDUCTOR
RICHARD BURGIN CONDUCTING

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • HELD OVER 3RD BIG WEEK! OVER 3
POP. MATS. TODAY & SAT. AT 2:30
GALA FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT!
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
The STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evgs. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10; Sat. Mat., 55c to $1.65 (Tax incl.)

WILBUR — LAST 6 TIMES
BEST SEATS NOW! FINAL PERFORMANCE SAT.
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A HONEY OF A SHOW" WALTER WINCHELL
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

PLYMOUTH • LAST 6 TIMES EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
RUSSELL LEWIS and RITA HASSAN present
UNDER this ROOF
By Herbert B. Ehrmann with Barbara O'Neil
Evs. 55c-$2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c-$1.10; Sat. Mat. 55c-$1.65

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
LIB 3491
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PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
John GARFIELD • Raymond MASSEY • Nancy COLEMAN
"Dangerously They Live"
Plus "LADY FOR A NIGHT"

SOUTH STATION
Match of Time—FAR EAST COMMAND
"WILL DEMOCRACY SURVIVE?" By F. HURST, SENATOR PEPPER & H. SEIDELL

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for" —Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Feb. 23, 55c to $2.20 Seats for next 6 weeks, Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years." — Walker, News
BLITHE SPIRIT Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. & FEB. 22

"I am still laughing" —Robert Benchley
"Genial, comic and original."—Atkinson, Times
CAFE CROWN with MORRIS CARNOVSKY & SAM JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. Incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 55c-$2.20

"A GREAT SHOW,"—Herald Tribune
ITHAPPENS ON ICE
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. Cl. 6-5474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 55c. EVGS. at 8:40

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, N.Y. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED., SAT. AND FEB. 23
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 23, 2:40

"Belongs on your must list."—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20-55c

LAST WEEK! Definitely Closes February 21
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lucas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

National Hockey League Teams May Play Post-Season Series For Californians

Westwood Ice Rink Owner Conferred With Easterners

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—If Southern California fans want it badly enough, a big league professional ice hockey tournament will be held at the Westwood Ice Arena in April, it was learned this week.

Bill Downs, co-manager of the rink, upon his return to Westwood Village from the East, said he had conferred with four major league clubs and all are eager to come to Los Angeles for such a venture.

"We are willing to bring them here in April for a week's open pro tournament," he said. "It all depends upon whether Southern California fans would support such an event which represents a heavy cash outlay."

Among the clubs expected to accept such an offer would be the New York Rangers, Chicago Black Hawks, and the Montreal Canadiens.

Just when most fans were ready to concede victory to the California ice hockey squad, the University of Southern California Trojans last week end turned on the heat in the last portion of the game and emerged on the long end of a 3-1 count.

By virtue of this victory, the Trojans are assured of the State intercollegiate hockey title and undoubtedly have taken the Western title, upon which Colorado College previously had claims.

Capt. Emil Kwasney of the Bears scored for his team shortly after the game started and from then on the visitors staged a heavy defensive battle which held the Trojans in check for a large part of the game.

Despite this, both teams staged an outstanding game for the spectators and sent everyone—except the Bears—home happy. The tilt was replete with baffling passes, remarkable saves by the goalies (particularly Jack Sindall of the Bears) and fancy skating.

Simultaneously, the Trojan basketball quintet took a hapless U. C. L. A. squad into camp to the tune of 42-30. The game itself certainly was not outstanding, but it chalks up a definitely outstanding record for the Trojans. It marks the 38th consecutive time, over a period of 10 long years, that the Trojans have whipped the Bruins in this game. We do not have our record book available so we can't check on it, but this probably is an achievement never before equalled among teams of such standing as these.

The half-time score, 21-8, made it quite evident to the 4,500 fans that the listless Bruins again failed to measure up to their cross-town rivals. Jim Seminoff, Trojan center, was high-point man with 12 points, but Ernie Handelsman, Bruin forward who whipped 53 points through the basket two weeks ago, was covered so effectively in this game that he was able to account for only one field goal. However, this close covering caused the Trojans to foul this player and he was able to shoot five free throws for a total of seven points, making him high-point man for his team for the evening.

Fans, who haven't been given the best type of game this season, are looking forward to the meeting of the Phillips "66" Oilers of Bartlesville, Okla., national A. A. U. champs of last season, and the current titleholders, 20th Century Fox, Feb. 25, at the Shrine Auditorium.

These two teams are considered by many as the two best basketball squads in the country. When they first met this season in Madison Square Garden, 19,873 fans saw Fox win 42-39. Leading the Phillips five will be Hank Luisetti, formerly of Stanford, who is rated as the greatest contemporary star of basketball.

* * *

While signed Hollywood baseball contracts continue to filter into the office of Business Manager Oscar Reichow, five of them found their way back last week unsigned.

They were from Bob Kahle, third baseman who was voted the most valuable player in 1940; Johnny Dickshot, left fielder; Roy Joiner, southpaw who won two and lost 12 last year; Bill Atwood, recently purchased from the Giants, and Del Young, infielder. Kahle refused to accept a $25 a month raise in sending his contract back for further study.

Plans are going forward, however, for the Major-Coast tilt at Gilmore Field, March 8, for the benefit of the Army and Navy athletic equipment fund and for the Kiwanis Clubs' charities.

Requests have been made to all clubs in the majors and on the Coast for the co-operation of their stellar players.

Alex Swan, 3d.

Ranger Loss To Montreal Is Confusing

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It could almost be called utterly confusing the way the New York Rangers have refused to follow the script in the National Hockey League lately. With the Boston Bruins having suffered great losses in personnel and Toronto Maple Leafs supposedly in a letdown after their usual blazing start, Rangers by this time were supposed to be far ahead of the parade and practically a shoo-in for the league championship.

Today, however, the Rangers were out in front in the annual race to be sure, but not by much as their latest effort resulted in a 2-1 setback in Madison Square Garden by Montreal Canadiens last night for their fourth loss in a row and their second defeat in succession by the last-place Canadiens. As a result, the Blue Shirts are still but two points ahead of Boston and Toronto, with the latter two clubs each having games in hand.

Up to the time they began this losing streak of four games, the Rangers had won 14 and tied one out of 17 games. In comparison, both Boston and Toronto had only won seven of the same number of games in the corresponding period. Everybody was coming to the conclusion that the Rangers were the class of the league and would waltz through the rest of their schedule.

Estimates Revised

Estimates today, however, were being hastily revised. The Rangers may yet be the class, but now more than ever they must prove it, especially with the three trailing clubs—Detroit, Brooklyn, and Montreal—putting up such a scrap to make the play-offs. Only one half a game now separates these three teams, with Brooklyn and Detroit tied for sixth place with 27 points and Montreal in last place with 26 points.

Te determination and drive of these tail-enders is not making it any easier for the top clubs of the circuit, and the Boston Bruins will find an inspired Brooklyn Americans outfit awaiting them in New York tomorrow night. And this news is not any too welcome to a Bruins sextet which has bowed to these same Americans the last three times in succession.

Amerks Refreshed

All last week the Amerks had a lay-off. On Sunday night they returned to the ice refreshed and trounced the Rangers 5-1. Tomorrow night they will be still more refreshed, for the game will be only their fourth in the past 17 days, and they will show the new strength they obtained when they added Murph Chamberlain to the squad.

Murph was purchased from Montreal to take the place of Joe Krol, who was called back to Winnipeg to take his examination for the Canadian Army, and this new wing has been placed on the Amerks' first line to work with Billy Benson and Mel Hill. Right away this line clicked for a goal against Rangers Sunday evening, and the work of the whole club in that game had both Manager Red Dutton and Coach Art Chapman in high glee. "The Americans are stronger today than they have been at any time this season," was Chapman's comment after that contest. It remains to be seen how much stronger they are than the weakened Bruins tomorrow.

Charity Game

Boston last night played in a charity game in Ottawa, facing the Royal Canadian Air Force team that now boasts the Krauts in its line-up. If it had not been for the Krauts the Bruins would probably have won easily, for Milt Schmidt scored two goals with assists going to Bobby Bauer, with Milt's last goal coming at 19:28 of the final period to tie the score at five-all. For the Bruins Eddie Wiseman and Jack McGill scored twice each and newcomer Lloyd Gronsdal once.

The Bruins return to Boston following the game with Amerks and will rest until next Tuesday when they will play Rangers at the Boston Garden. Herb Cain, who has been practicing at the Arena all week, is expected to rejoin his mates at that time.

Frnka Reported Considered For Yale Grid Berth

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Record said last night it had learned Henry Frnka, head coach at Tulsa University, will be sounded out within a few days on a proposal to become head football coach at Yale University.

The newspaper said a prominent Yale alumnus, close to the Football Advisory Committee, declared that Ray Morrison, Temple football coach, had suggested Frnka be interviewed.

The alumnus, who declined the use of his name, added that the Advisory Committee also intends to confer with Maurice "Clipper" Smith, Villanova coach, and E. E. "Hooks" Mylin, Lafayette coach.

Frnka, a native of Greenville, Texas, went to Tulsa a year ago after serving as assistant to Morrison at Temple.

At Tulsa Frnka said:

"The Yale matter came up so suddenly I haven't really considered it. I haven't been contacted officially by the Yale folks but I feel that it's a fine compliment to be mentioned in that situation there."

Featured Performer Helps Others

Wide World

Time to Assist Ice Follies Chorus Group

Evelyn Chandler, skating star of the Ice Follies now appearing at the Boston Garden, spends much of her spare time giving skating instruction to the girls of the chorus. She is shown here in the center as she went through a skating routine with four of the girls. Left to right they are Margaret Richardson, Charlotte Bucker, Evelyn Chandler, Marjorie Lang, and Betty Murray.

Seattle Seeks Its Fourth Consecutive Coast Title

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Baseball champions of the Pacific Coast League for the past three seasons, the Seattle Rainiers are entering their spring training session with hopes of a fourth consecutive pennant, a record never achieved in Pacific Coast baseball history.

Manager Bill Skiff started work with pitchers and catchers on Feb. 16 at the San Fernando, Calif., training camp, and is bringing the entire squad together on Feb. 23. The veteran manager, who guided the Rainiers in their late-season rush from third place to the pennant last year, has a big job ahead in fielding another top-rate team for 1942.

The army draft has already accounted for infielder Boze Berger while outfielder Edo Vanni is in the air corps; the baseball draft took ace pitcher Les Webber; several of the veterans have retired; while still other players obtained on loans were recalled by the home clubs.

Although much of the Rainier playing personnel will be decided from training camp performances, the outlook again is that the pitching staff will have to bear much of the burden for winning baseball, as the batting strength appears to be below average.

The losses of Webber and Ed Cole will be felt, but Manager Skiff still has five outstanding hurlers in Dick Barrett, Hal Turpin, Ira Scribner, Paul Gregory and young Dewey Soriano. Soriano, a Franklin high school graduate who was a team-mate of Freddy Hutchinson, started to come into his own last season, and much is expected from him in 1942.

The Rainiers will be hard-pressed for catchers in spring practice, as the regular, Bob Collins, will not be able to report until shortly before the season opens. Manager Skiff has obtained a rookie, Bill Beard, from the New York Yankees, and a Seattle youngster, Bog Stagg, will also be given a chance to break into the line-up.

One new acquisition for the Rainiers is Carl Fisher, obtained from Toronto in a straight trade for pitchers Lloyd Brown and George (Duke) Windsor. Fisher, a southpaw hurler, will probably be used in relief roles along with Sylvester Johnson. Although Fisher won 10 games and lost 12 with Toronto in 1940, his 1941 record was very poor—won none and lost 17.

Seattle's baseball champions open the 1942 season April 2 at Sacramento against the Solons, and are scheduled to open their home season April 21 against Oakland at Seattle's stadium.

* * *

At the beginning of the Northern Division basketball season, a Northwest newspaperman wrote, "The Idaho team has but one weakness: There is only one Ray Turner on the team." And as the season nears a close, that fact is becoming more and more apparent.

The Vandals haven't won many games, but Turner's brilliant play has made them tough opposition for every other team, and after 10 games, the tall Idaho center was conceded an almost certain position on the All-Coast team and had the possibility of setting a new Northern Division scoring mark.

Little Wally Palmberg of Oregon State scored 187 points in 1936, and no Northern Division player has approached that mark since then, in a 16-game schedule. But in his first 10 games this season, Turner accumulated 124 points, an average of 12.4 points per game. In the final six Idaho games Turner must score 64 points, or slightly more than 10 per game. Although four of the six games are away from home, Turner may succeed in setting a new record.

His latest accomplishment was 20 points in the final game against Washington State, and the Idaho team had a lead most of the time in the second half. But Turner went out on personal fouls, and the Cougars triumphed, 43-38.

The title possibilities still rest with Washington State, Oregon State, and Washington as the end of the season nears. W. S. C. and O. S. C. are tied for first place, a game ahead of Washington, but both schools must invade Seattle for games with the Huskies.

Oregon State retained its top position tie by winning two wild games from rival University of Oregon, 27-26 and 49-45, and the former was a typical Beaver-Webfoot clash. Oregon led 26-25 with 10 seconds to play, only to have big John Mandic sink a basket for an Oregon State victory.

* * *

Sideline Banter: In defeating the defending Northern Division champions from Washington, the University of Oregon swim team set a new Pacific Coast record in the 400-yard relay. John Mead, Jack Robinson, Chuck Nelson and Gerald Huestis swam the distance in 3:42.2 minutes. . . . A California championship went to a Seattle team, when Ham Law and Tom Ough won the Northern California badminton doubles title. . . . George Haviland B. (Chick) Garrett, former University of Washington hurdler, has been named sports editor of the Seattle Star.

Bob Cahn

Yankee Catcher Gives Majors A Father-Son Act

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 18 (AP)—There'll be a father-son act in the majors this year, but the principals will be in different leagues.

Kenneth E. (Little) Ziggy Sears determined at the start of his baseball career he would not go to the big show with one strike already against him.

Had both been players it would have worked out all right, but it happens that Little Ziggy is a catcher and the father, John (Ziggy) Sears is a National League umpire.

Little Ziggy, four years in professional baseball and labeled one of the brightest prospects of them all, leaves tomorrow for St. Petersburg, Fla., to join the New York Yankees.

The 23-year-old Sears has to go up to the Yankees this time or he'll be eligible for the baseball draft. They've had him out on a line since 1938 when he broke in with Amsterdam of the Canadian-American League. Last season he hit .301 for Newark, including 20 home runs, and clouted the longest one of the year, 435 feet.

The youngster weighed 227 pounds six weeks ago, but he cut it down to 209 by missing his dinner each night.

"I could have signed with a National League club, but I decided I didn't want to play in the same league where my father was an umpire," said Little Ziggy. "I know and he knows they'd be called just like he saw them, but other folks would have things to say. I didn't want to face that handicap."

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

National League

Montreal 2, New York 1 (overtime).
Boston 5, RCAF Flyers 5 (exhibition).

American League

Springfield 3, Cleveland 2.

American Association

Kansas City 6, St. Louis 2.
Fort Worth 8, Omaha 4.
Minneapolis 5, Tulsa 0.

Eastern Amateur League

Atlantic City 8, Washington 7.

Figure Skaters Assembling For National Title

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (AP)—The nation's figure skaters began converging upon Chicago today for the 1942 national championships which will begin in the Arena tomorrow and continue through Saturday. Nineteen titles will be at stake.

Already on hand were such leading women performers as Ramona Allen, Pacific Coast champion from Oakland, Calif.; Dorothy Goos, Eastern Senior champion from New York, and Roberta Jenks of Boston, runner-up for the 1941 national junior title.

Expected today was the women's junior defending champion, Jane Vaughn Sullivan, of Philadelphia.

Leading contenders for the men's senior title, vacated by Eugene Turner when he turned professional, included Bill Grimditch of Philadelphia and Bobby Specht of Chicago.

Game Suggested

If the Royal Canadian Air Force team which has just acquired the services of Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart, and Bobby Bauer should win the Allan Cup, they should challenge the winners of the Stanley Cup for the championship of the world, Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins suggested in Ottawa yesterday.

Ross said that the amateur Allan Cup winners could meet the pro champions in a three-of-five series with all receipts going to a war charity.

Favorites Win

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—The "Big Three" favorites in the Club Champions Golf Tournament, defending champion Bill Stark of Jacksonville, Fla.; medalist Carl Dann of Orlando, Fla., and Frankie Stranahan, golfing sensation from Toledo, Ohio, survived yesterday's opening of match play with convincing triumphs.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

East

California (Pa.) Teach. 61, Frostburg Teach., 42.
Carnegie Tech 56, Pittsburgh 46.
West Maryland 44, Wash. College 40.
West Va. Wes. 78, West Va. Tech 53.
Boston U. 59, M. I. T. 43.
Newark 36, Kutztown Teachers 33.
Franklin and Marshall 40, Urainus 38.
Thiel 39, Allegheny 37.
Concord 63, Fairmont 53.
Doane 54, Hastings 39.
Edinboro Teachers 47, Clarion 36.
Delaware 38, Swarthmore 37.

South

Mississippi State 48, Florida 31.
Wofford 41, Erskine 40.
Davidson 48, the Citadel 33.
Atlantic Christian 49, Elon 44.
William and Mary 42, Richmond 29.
V. M. I. 43, Furman 38.
Southwestern Louis. 54, Louis. Normal 49.
Lincoln Memorial 39, Maryville 33.
Catawba 56, Lenoir Rhyne 39.
Georgetown (Ky.) 66, Transylvania 40.
East Kentucky Teachers 37, Centre 32.
Hendrix 43, Arkansas Tech 28.
Louisiana State 63, Auburn 49.
Memphis Teach. 78, So'western (Tenn.) 41.

Midwest

Hillsdale 42, Kalamazoo 40.
Denison 53, Wittenberg 47.
Ohio 51, Cincinnati 41.
Concordia 39, Illinois Tech 37.
Heidelberg 50, Ashland 49.
Oberlin 46, Ohio Wesleyan 45.
Ohio Northern 71, Findlay 57.
Western Michigan 48, Alma 42.
Adrian 50, Olivet 35.
Defiance 44, Lawrence Tech 35.
Xavier 53, Marshall 42.
Upper Iowa 43, Wartburg 37.
St. Thomas 54, River Falls T. 43.
Loras 39, St. Ambrose 33.
Penn College 58, Buena Vista 52.
Simpson 73, Central (Iowa) 22.
Milwaukee T. 44, Whitewater T. 34.
Monmouth 43, Augustana 36.
Lake Forest 52, Fort Sheridan 37.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 58, Central (Ind.) Normal 40.
Depauw 56, Franklin 37.
Wabash 43, Butler 35.
Rose Poly 50, Anderson 36.
St. Olaf 38, Carleton 35.
Kearney Teachers 52, Midland 45.
Missouri Valley 47, Drury 40.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 63, Missouri Mines 41.
Central (Mo.) 25, Westminster 24.
Baker 49, McPherson 48.

West

Texas Christian 37, Baylor 33.
Colorado Mines 44, Montana State 42.
San Francisco U. 35, San Jose State 33.
Willamette 35, Whitman 33.
Southwest'n (Texas) 41, Daniel Baker 35.
McMurry 53, Howard Payne 42.
Abilene Christian 48, Trinity 27.
West Texas State 53, Arizona State 43.
St. Martins 57, Pacific Lutheran 43.
Occidental 41, California Tech 32.
Santa Clara 42, College of Pacific 28.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Outlook Dark for Senators

The 1942 outlook at Griffith Stadium is none too bright. At least, not for those Washington fans who think in terms of the American League's first division and pennant race. In a sixth-place deadlock with the St. Louis Browns at the finish of the last flag adventure, and 31 full contests behind the fast-pedaling Yankees, the Senators may spend much of the rapidly approaching season in the dark recesses of the cellar—and not for the purpose of escaping an enemy air raid.

Clark Griffith's new roster, with the usual picture of the Capitol on the cover, is just off the press. It includes the names of 14 pitchers, four catchers, nine infielders and six outfielders. However, a few familiar names are missing, unfortunately for Bucky Harris.

Two Missing

The departures of Cecil Travis and Buddy Lewis leaves two gaping holes in the Washington frontier; holes that are impossible to fill in these times, even if you have ready cash. Travis batted a cool .359 last year, drove across 101 teammates and led the league with 218 base hits. Lewis slipped to a fair .297 at the plate, but has a lifetime big league average of .204. Harris has his work cut out for him.

George Case, the American League base-stealing champion, will be back to play left field. Bruce Campbell, who came to Washington from Detroit in a straight swap for Doc Cramer, will probably start in right. Those who have followed the Red Sox for the most recent two years think that Harris will settle on Stanley Spence for center. Although only a .232 hitter at Fenway Park in 1941, Spence will be a far better ball player than most persons suspect when given the chance to play every day. He can hit, run and throw. Few balls get over his head.

Cuban Back

Back in the Senatorial camp again is dark-complexioned Bobby Estalella, who in '41 had a trial with the Browns. Clark Griffith has always had great hopes for the chunky little Cuban, whose chief trouble to date has been the curve ball. Bob Ortiz, once a pitcher, has developed into quite a hitter and is being groomed for the outfield. Harris also has Jimmy Mallory, up from Charlotte.

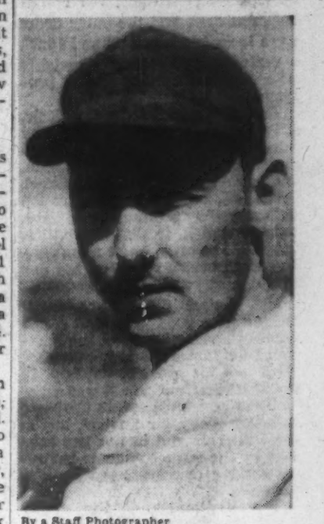
To replace Travis at shortstop, the Senators have brought in Frank Croucher, formerly of the Tigers. Hillis Layne joined the club late in '41 and looked good enough at third base. He also hit well. Jimmy Vernon will be on first again. Jimmy Pofahl probably will be at second opening day. Newcomers include Stan Galle from Milwaukee, Charley Letchas from Chattanooga, Bob Repass from Columbus, Bob Morem from Greenville and Sherrard Robertson from Springfield.

Catching Staff

Jake Early rates high with Harris as a catcher and figures to be Bucky's heavy-duty man. Al Evans will be back, also. Two new arrivals will be Dick Hahn, who tutored at Charlotte and Greenville, and Carl Hoberg, from Charlotte. Of this pair, Hahn is the better hitter.

The Washington pitching staff lists 14 men, which means that Harris should not have much difficulty cutting down to the mid-season quota. Emil "Dutch" Leonard is still Bucky's No. 1 man, always close to the 20-victory mark at the end of the year. Sid Hudson, the lanky right-hander from Georgia, is getting better every year. Bill Zuber, Alex Carrasquel, Walter Masterson and Steve Sundra are holdovers due for steady work.

Among other Washington pick-ups during the winter was Jack Wilson, the fast-ball strong boy turned loose by the Red Sox. For three or four years he has threatened to break into the 20-win class, but always missed the boat. Young Early Wynn joined the Senators from Springfield last fall and won three games. Arnold Anderson was around for several weeks. Hardin Cathey from Charlotte, Bill Kennedy from the same club, Phil McCullough and Bill Zinser from Greenville, and Rolland Miller round out the staff.



By a Staff Photographer

Stanley Spence

Sports Around the Hub

Local Clubs Admit Service Men

Whether it be a July 4 double-header for the Red Sox and Yankees, or a Labor Day twin bill between the Braves and Dodgers, uniformed soldiers from New England Army camps will be admitted free of charge to Fenway Park and Braves Field. This commendable decision was reached yesterday by Eddie Collins and Bob Quinn after a short conference. Unlike last year, when the boys were admitted only on "slow" week days, the gates will be open from Monday through Sunday.

Said the joint statement: "With the country in a state of war and thousands of young men enrolled in our fighting forces, the National and American League baseball clubs of Boston will go 'all out' in an effort to provide recreation and relaxation for the boys in New England Army camps and Navy bases."

The gates, however, will not be thrown wide open. The clubs might not survive the season financially if this were done. Therefore, a substantial number of tickets will ben sent to the morale and recreation officers of each branch of service, who will distribute as many of them daily as Braves and Red Sox officials suggest. On holidays and week ends, of course, fewer will be issued, which is only fair to the paying customer.

* * *

The arrival of Catholic High of Montreal, which will play the Greater Boston All-stars at the Boston Garden next Monday afternoon, is set for Saturday morning. On Sunday they will go down to Providence for a hockey game with Mount St. Charles Academy alumni of Woonsocket. The Canadian visitors are at present leading the Senior Interscholastic Hockey League in their home city. As they have been winning games by one-sided margins—as, for instance, 16-0 triumph over D'Arcy McGee—they should have no difficulty staying ahead.

* * *

With Wakefield, Dedham and Natick placing almost two thirds of their players on the Eastern Mass. League All-star team, the coaches have met with President Tom Hines and selected the boys who will face the Bay State League stars at the Arena Monday afternoon. Dedham led the pack with eight selections, while Wakefield and Natick had seven each. Wakefield won the championship its first year in the circuit.

* * *

The second of the winter entertaining features of the Community Sailing Association will be held in Richards Hall next Tuesday. An afternoon lecture at 4 o'clock will serve the junior members, while an evening talk at 8 o'clock is planned for the seniors. Boston will get its first showing of the last America's Cup race between Ranger and Endeavor 4th. Ernest Ratsey, one of the world's leading sail makers, will speak.

* * *

Briefs. . . George "Birdie" Tebbetts, Detroit Tiger catcher from Nashua, N. H., has signed his 1942 contract and leaves immediately for training camp at Lakeland, Fla. The New Hampshire boy took a slight cut in salary, by his own admission, but so did the rest of the Tigers . . . The Providence Central Boys' Club team shattered the New England record in winning the senior 400-yard freestyle relay crown at the Boston Boys' Club last night. The time was 3m. 53.3s., bettering the 3:55 time of the Worcester Y. M. C. A. in 1923. Mary Rezendes of Providence did the junior 440-yard freestyel in 6m. 40.4s., to break the old mark by four seconds.

* * *

Earl Acker's third-period goal gave Harvard a 3-2 hockey win over B. U. last night. . . The Terriers, however, defeated M. I. T. in basketball, 59-43. . . Johnny Orlando leaves for Sarasota Sunday and will have the Red Sox trunks unpacked and the uniforms ready when the first squad arrives next week . . . Twenty-one varsity and freshman baseball candidates reported at Holy Cross yesterday. . . Big Syl Apps of the Toronto Maple Leafs has not been penalized this season . . . Chet Ross has signed his Braves' contract and will battle Max West and Buddy Gremp for the first-base job . . . The Detroit Tiger roster is out. The cover has an American flag waving over Briggs Stadium.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	24	14	1	49	147	118
Boston	21	12	5	47	118	84
Toronto	22	12	3	47	121	94
Chicago	20	14	3	43	116	102
Brooklyn	13	24	1	27	103	133
Detroit	12	23	3	27	100	122
Montreal	12	25	1	25	95	146

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NOW THRU FEB. 22
Reserved Seats 1.10, 1.65, 2.20
Matinees Sat., Feb. 21; Sun., Feb. 22.
Nite at 8:30 Exes. at 8:30
Tickets also at Arena, Filene's and Jordan's. No phone orders.
BOSTON GARDEN

Good Food and Good Morale Go Hand in Hand—And the U. S. Army Has Both

Machines to Peel Potatoes

Peeling potatoes is quite a job even in an averaged-sized family, but the Army has eliminated a lot of the drudgery from kitchen-police duty by installing labor-saving devices like this mechanical potato peeler which a group of rookie chefs is learning to operate.

Soup's On

It takes a lot of food to satisfy Uncle Sam's hungry fighting men. And they get it—in big quantities and in great variety. It may not be fancy but it is fresh and wholesome.

Nothing But the Best

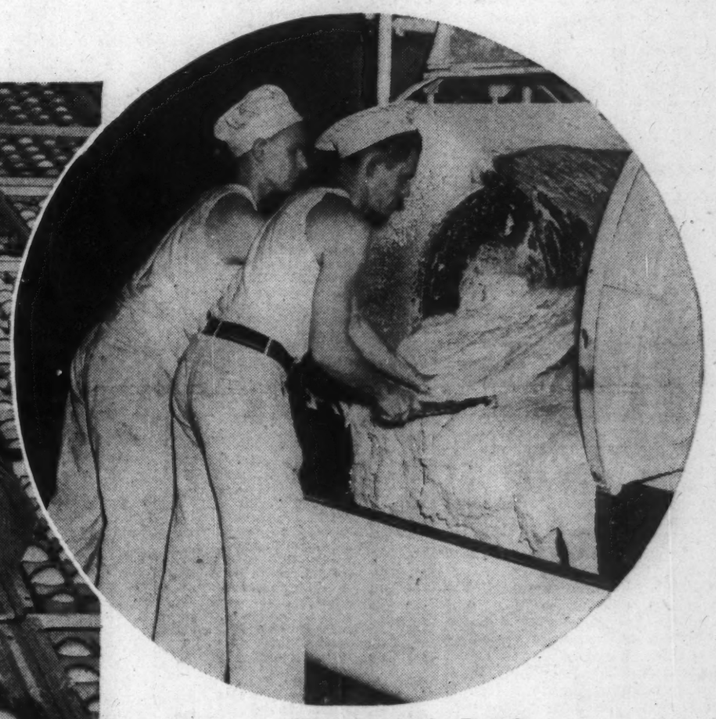
And that goes from soup to nuts—including the celery—as far as the food is concerned that is used to feed the hundreds of thousands of hungry soldiers in Army camps from coast to coast. Here an Army expert inspects the celery. Emphasis is placed on fresh vegetables and fruit.

It's the Taste That Counts

In fruit and vegetables, as in puddings, the proof is always in the eating. Here an expert food buyer shopping for the Government gets into the swing of his job. If the melons pass muster they are rushed by refrigerator cars and trucks to the various camps. And the Army does the rest.

Eggs Eggs-actly as You Like Them

The Army eats more than 1,500,000 eggs a day—fried, boiled, scrambled. Surrounded by a lot of future omelettes are Maj. E. F. Shepherd, Chief of the Chicago Purchasing Center, and Lieut. James M. Gwin, who learned all about eggs as Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the University of Maryland. To insure eggs of the best quality for the Army, Lieutenant Gwin has developed a portable egg candler.



They Are in the Dough

The Army cook has many things to learn, for the food in camps must measure up to very high standards. It takes a mountain of dough to make enough bread to feed an Army that works hard and eats a lot. Here a couple of doughboys are busy at work taking the dough from one of the huge mixing machines.

Wide World

Learning to Cook in the Army

It's the cooks who really keep the Army going. Mother's cooking may still be the best in the world but these new Army chefs are learning lots of tricks around the kitchen that mother never knew. Here students at an Army cooking school are being taught how to run one of the new gasoline cooking ranges which are replacing the old coal- and wood-burning ranges the Army used to have.

Eating Out

On maneuvers away from camp the soldiers can't always sit down to a regular meal and in the field the Army still eats out of cans. But a big change has come over the field rations since the days of the World War. A soldier in the field with no way to prepare his food finds a palatable meal in the Type C emergency ration developed after long research. And the smile on this soldier's face would indicate that the meal was satisfying if not fancy. The recent widespread maneuvers of the United States Army tested not only its fighting ability but the resourcefulness of the Quartermaster Corps in keeping the soldiers well fed when operating far from their bases.

Fruit for Breakfast

Only the choicest of fresh produce finds its way into the mess halls of America's growing Army and the selection of the food is entrusted only to experts in their particular lines. Here the Army goes shopping for fruit and vegetables at one of the large wholesale markets in Chicago. Dollar-a-year men from private industry help the Army in the selection and purchase of the food.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.) 350,0
Previous day's sales 383,1
1942 volume to date 18,066,6
1941 volume to date 18,924,3

Stock Prices Mixed; Selected Issues Rally

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Price swings in stocks were indecisive today with late recovery tendencies in parts of the market erasing early declines.

While the list still bore the imprint of the adverse developments in the Southwest Pacific fighting, a little support was encouraged here and there on the theory the market might be due for a technical rally after the recent decline. Trends were considerably mixed near the final hour. Dealings continued slow at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares for the five-hour stretch.

Stocks slightly under water most of the time included American Can, American Smelting, Eastman, Caterpillar, United Aircraft, Western Union, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., and J. C. Penney.

An erratic spotty curb higher marks were posted by American Cyanamid, Glen Alden Coal, and Niagara Hudson Power, while Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Venezuela Petroleum slipped.

Bonds Generally Lower

Except for a few rails and specialties, the bond market lost further ground today. Several issues of Australia and other members of the British Empire directly affected by the Pacific war lost from 1 to 8 points and exhibited no come back power as the session neared the final hour.

A bright spot in the corporate section in late dealings was strength in Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60. The loan was unchanged or lower most of the morning but developed a large following and ran up more than a point on sales approaching the $300,000 mark. International Telephone 5s also were in demand.

Pressure against the Australian issues was an outgrowth of the Japanese sweep through Sumatra with appeared aimed ultimately at the Pacific continent.

Brisbane 5s of '57 dropped 5 points and declines of 1 to 4 were posted for Australia 5s of '57 and '55 and Brisbane 6s, New South Wales 5s of '57, and Victoria 5s of '57.

Corporates trimmed a bit included

Southern Pacific 4½s of '69. Nickel Plate 4½s, Laclede Gas 5½s of '60 "D," American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61 and Canadian Pacific 4½s of '60.

Advertising Seen At Stake Because Of 'Nothing to Sell'

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate banking and currency subcommittee was told today that the country's war program, by reducing consumer goods, threatened the life of the advertising industry and thus jeopardize the future of the American newspaper.

C. H. Kaletzki, Syracuse, N. Y., advertising counsel, testifying on a proposed bill to establish a small business division under the War Production Board, said the Government should immediately take steps to continue the flow of consumer goods. He suggested the use of substitutes such as plastics to replace materials found essential to the war effort.

"The life of the newspapers is threatened by the very acts of Government in the development of the war program up to the present time," Mr. Kaletzki said.

Mercantile establishments throughout the country, he continued, could not "advertise for business because they will have nothing to advertise.

"When advertising is withdrawn, the foundation of a free press is threatened.

"Without strong, virile independent newspapers in the cities, towns and villages throughout this nation, served by adequate wire facilities and news services, the task of keeping 130,000,000 people within a cohesive national unity will be practically impossible.

"Weaken your newspapers and you weaken the nation—and there is only one way to prevent weakening your newspaper, by seeing to it that the merchants of the nation have something to sell."

Hoving Again Heads 5th Ave. Association

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Walter A. Hoving, President of Lord and Taylor, department store, began his fourth consecutive term as President of the Fifth Avenue Association following his re-election at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the association at the Biltmore Hotel here.

Mr. Harris A. Dunn, President of the North River Savings Bank, was re-elected chairman of the board, and Captain William J. Pedrick, resident of William J. Pedrick and Company, First Vice-President.

Mr. Hoving pledged the association's all-out aid in winning the war, stressing that even greater vigilance was needed at this time to insure the preservation of zoning laws. He voiced the hope that the city would amend the zoning laws to permit private capital to construct permanent garage facilities in areas where they are now prohibited.

The association is co-operating with city officials in efforts to induce federal agencies to move out of over-crowded Washington to quarters in this city, Mr. Hoving revealed.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
51¾	43⅝	Acme steel (4)	1	48	48	48	Feb17
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Feb17
24¼	17⅝	Adam-Millis (1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb13
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb17
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	6	33½	32½	33½	+1
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb16
5	1⅛	Alaska Juneau					
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	2½	2	2	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅞
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb16
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	2	14	13⅜	13⅜	Feb17
11¼	6⅝	Allen Indust (1)	3	21	10⅝	21	
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb11
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	134	133¼	134	+ ½
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	11	11	11	Feb10
9	5	Allied Stores	1	13½	13½	13½	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	1	76	76	76	Feb17
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	13	28	27⅝	28	+ ¾
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Feb17
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb17
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb14
22¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	4	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	9	25⅜	22	22½	— ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	5	43	42¼	42½	— ¾
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	Feb17
39	26½	Am Brake 1.20g	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Feb17
3	1	Am Cable & R	7	31	30½	31	
98¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
185	157⅜	Am Can pf (7)	7	60	59	59	—1¼
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	4	164½	164½	164½	— ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	8	30⅞	30½	30⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	16⅝	Am Ch & C (1¾e)	3	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf(5)	6	18¼	18	18	Feb17
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108	108	108	Jan14
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb17
6⅜	3⅜	Am Comm Al	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Feb17
10½	9⅛	Am Crys S (1¾e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
1⅞	⅛	Am Encaus Til	7	20½	20½	20½	— ½
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	7	¾	⅛	¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb13
11⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
28⅜	14⅜	A F P $7pf(.35k)	7	22½	22¼	22¼	Feb16
3⅞	1½	Am & F P 3 pf	2	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw Ss (5g)	1	2	2	2	Feb 9
4½	2	Am Hide & Les	1	27	27	27	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb17
51¼	42½	Am Home(2.40a)	1	35	35	35	Feb16
2⅛	1	Am Ice	12	38⅜	38	38	— ¾
30½	20	Am Ice pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb11
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	1	26	26	26	Feb16
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	4	7	6⅞	7	Jan22
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	10	9	8¾	9	
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	87½	87½	87½	—1¾
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	6	11	11	11	+ ⅜
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	1	4½	4½	4½	
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	20¾	20½	20⅝	Feb17
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	5	22	21¾	22	+ ½
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	5	19	19	19	
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (.40g)	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	5	5	5	Feb17
45⅜	33¾	Am Smelt (2½g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb13
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	10	39½	39	39½	— ¼
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	1457⅜	1457⅜	1457⅜	Feb10
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(1½e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	13	20	19½	20	+ ¼
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Feb17
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb14
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	91	91	91	— ½
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb17
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	24	1261½	125	126½	+1⅜
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	5	44⅛	44½	44½	— ⅜
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	17	45⅛	45¼	45¼	— ¾
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	11	1363½	1363½	1363½	+ ½
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
163¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	5	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	1	1121½	1121½	1121½	Feb17
99½	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	5	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	1	69	69	69	Feb11
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	73	72¾	72¾	+ ¼
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	Feb17
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	1	46	46	46	Jan30
17¾	11⅜	Anchor H (.90g)	19	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	3	14⅜	14	14	Feb17
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb13
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (⅝e)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan31
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	34	34	34	Feb11
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	5	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
70¼	47¼	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¾
34½	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	1	66	66	66	Jan21
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	3	23½	23½	23½	—1⅛
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb16
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
102½	76	As D 2pf (5½k)	2	76	76	76	Feb16
35½	20	Associates (2a)	1	24	23½	24	Feb17
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	56	35¼	34	35	+1¼
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	4	67	66½	67	+ ⅜
28½	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	7	24⅞	24	24⅞	+1⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	7	24	22	24	Feb11
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	38	38	38	Feb13
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	9	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼e)	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅝	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	Feb16
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	2	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	Feb17
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8⅛	8	8	Feb 6
37⅛	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb17
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	20	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	4	13¼	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb14
13⅜	7	Barber Asphalt	5	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅜
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	5	15⅜	15	15⅜	— ⅜
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	3	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24¼	24	24	Feb11
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Feb16
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	84½	84½	84½	—10
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	11	32¾	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	10⅛	Benef Ind(1.70g)	2	12⅜	12¾	12¾	Feb17
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Feb 4
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	21½	21¼	21½	— ½
89½	51⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	27	59⅜	58½	59⅜	+ ¾
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	3	119¼	119¼	119¼	Feb13
31⅝	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	20¾	20½	20½	Feb17
23½	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18	18	18	Feb13
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	5	6½	6⅜	6½	
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	3	14	14	14	Feb 7
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	9	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb17
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	12	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	12	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	2	2	2	Feb16
39⅜	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	27	27	27	Feb17
17¼	16½	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	
12⅝	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
25⅝	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	1	8½	8½	8½	
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	— ¼
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	6	34¼	34¼	34¼	Feb17
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	3	8	7⅞	8	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8½	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	4	7	6⅞	7	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	5	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	15½	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
56¾	49	Buring pf (2¾)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Burr Ad Ma .15e	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	Feb14
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .60a	9	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Feb17
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	7¼	7	7	— ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	2	10½	10¼	10½	Feb16

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	9	18¼	17½	17½	Feb17
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 5
11⅝	11	Callahan Z-Lead	10	⅞	¾	⅞	
7¼	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6¾	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
7¼	5¼	Canadian Pacific	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅜
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	36	36	36	— ¾
3¾	1⅝	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1¾	1⅝	Feb10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	4	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	3	65¼	65¼	65¼	—1¾
50⅜	36	Caterpil Tr (3)	9	35	34¾	35	— ⅛
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Celotex (1)	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	3	20½	20¼	20½	
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	5	16½	16½	16½	
2	1	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb13
54½	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Feb13
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb10
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb16
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (2a)	14	34	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Feb13
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1⅝	½	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb11

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4	4	4	Feb17
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	4	11	10⅞	11	
8½	⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅛	4¼	4¼	Feb17
19½	9⅛	Chi Pneu T (½e)	1	15⅛	15½	15½	
44⅜	37⅛	Chi P A cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	Feb13
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	*1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
72⅛	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	45	48⅛	47¾	48⅛	+1
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
4⅜	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb16
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip (¾e	1	31	31	31	Feb11
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	33½	33½	33½	
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	12	65½	65	65	—1
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¾
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103½	103¼	103½	Feb17
30⅛	11	Collins & A (¾e)	1	12¾	12½	12⅝	Feb17
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	7	16¼	15½	15½	Feb17
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	3	11	11	11	— ⅜
4⅞	1	Colum Br B (2g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
82⅜	43½	Col G & E (.10g)	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	47	46¾	46¾	Feb17
28½	21¾	Columb Pict	2	6	5⅞	6	
83	64	Colum Pr (2¾)	7	26¼	26¼	26¼	Feb14
31	16⅛	Colum Carb (1e)	1	71	70¼	71	+ ⅜
104⅜	96	Comi Credit (3)	8	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅜
37⅞	19⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	+ ¾
110	100	Comi Inv Tr (3)	7	23	22⅞	23	
11⅞	7½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jan31
⅛	⅛	Comi Solv (.55g)	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
65⅜	39½	Com'th & South	23	¾	¾	¾	
30⅛	20	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	38⅞	38½	38½	Feb17
4	2¼	Com Edis (1.80)	37	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
18⅜	13¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 6
23⅜	18¼	Congoleum (1a)	6	15½	15½	15½	Feb17
15⅞	9¼	Cons Aire 14g)	19	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Consol Cig(1⅛g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	11¾	Cons Cop (3⅝g)	24	6½	6	6½	
107⅜	82	Cons Ed (1.60)	21	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
1¼	¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	85½	85½	85½	
11	7	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb17
3½	1¾	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6½	5	Cons Laundries	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
9¾	3¾	Consol Oil (⅜g)	15	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Cons RR Cuba pf	6	7	7	7	
30	16	Consol'n Coal	9	47¾	47⅜	47⅝	— ⅛
106⅜	93	Consol'n Coal pf	3	27	26	27	Feb17
16½	11	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	91	91	91	
5¼	2¼	Container (¼e)	2	12	12	12	Feb17
111⅛	111¾	Cont Baking	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	
109¾	79	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅛	111⅞	111⅛	Dec29
40½	21⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97½	97½	97½	— ½
10	6⅜	Cont Can (½e)	6	25¾	25½	25¾	— ¼
45⅞	35½	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Feb17
2¾	2⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
27½	17⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	3	3½	3½	3½	
23⅜	15½	Cont Oil Del ¼e	25	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
18⅞	9⅜	Cont Steel (2½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb17
56¾	48	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
54	42¼	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jan30
4⅞	2⅞	Corn Prods (3)	8	52½	52½	52½	— ⅜
3⅞	⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb17
19⅞	11	Coty Internat'l	1	2	2	2	Feb14
9	4¾	Crane Co (1g)	9	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
27⅝	15	Cr of Wheat 1.60	3	14½	14⅜	14½	Feb17
45½	38⅞	Crosley (.30g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb16
15⅜	10	Crown C&S ¼e	8	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
47¼	28	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	39⅜	39¾	39¾	Feb16
8½

Commerce and Finance

Nelson Gives U. S. Aircraft Industry Top Priority Rating

Business and Industry

Chrysler Corp. 1941 Net Equal To $9.22 Share

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Chrysler Corporation directors have cut the dividend on the company's common stock to $1 a share from the $1.50 rate which was paid quarterly in 1941.

The dividend was reduced in the face of a gain in 1941 profits over the previous year but the company explained in the preliminary report that the year's taxes amounted to $66,982,920, the equivalent of $15.39 a share on the capital stock. It also said that by government order production of civilian cars stopped on last Jan. 31, and output of light trucks terminated Feb. 10.

Net $9.22 Share

In lowering its dividend Chrysler followed the action of its fellow members of the automobile industry's big three—General Motors, which recently announced a distribution of 50 cents on the common stock, halving the rate paid in the three preceding quarters. Chrysler's latest dividend is payable March 14 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Chrysler's 1941 net profit (including wholly-owned subsidiaries) from United States operations was $40,114,419, equal to $9.22 a common share against $37,802,279 or $8.69 a share in 1940.

Sales totaled $888,366,410 compared with $744,561,239 in the previous year.

K. T. Keller, Chrysler President, in an accompanying letter to stockholders said:

"During 1941 we delivered war materials and munitions of one kind or another valued at $116,693,067 to the various services and agencies of the United States Government and of other united governments and procured facilities for production for the U. S. Government of $24,451,471.

"When all of the facilities for the manufacture of war material for which we now either have orders in hand, or have been officially designated as a prospective source of supply for the government, are completed, our annual capacity for producing munitions will be in the neighborhood of one and three quarter billion dollars a year at present prices.

Big War Program

"This is nearly three times our average annual sales during the past five years and considerably more than twice our greatest annual sale of peacetime products.

"Chrysler Corporation is taking a significant part in this country's war efforts. It has undertaken a great war program which will tax its resources but we believe we shall be able to meet these new expanded undertakings. The production of war materials is essentially an engineering and mechanical business for which the corporation's experience in making automobiles has prepared it and the experience gained during this period similarly should strengthen the organization for its future operations in the automobile field."

To Change Posts

George Avery White

Chairman of the nominating committee for directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, who has resigned as President of the Worcester County Trust Company, effective Aug. 24, to accept the presidency of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Worcester, Mass. He will succeed Chandler Bullock, who will become Chairman of the Board.

Prudential to Buy Outstanding Stock At $1,500 Per Share

NEWARK, N. J., (AP)—The Prudential Insurance Company of America announced that an agreement had been reached with holders of the 536 shares of stock outstanding for its acquisition by the company.

The outstanding issues had been held mostly by the heirs of Leon and Milton E. Blanchard, whose father, Noah Blanchard, was one of the original stockholders of the large insurance company.

The rest of the 40,000 shares, excepting director's qualifying stock, is now held by trustees for the benefit of policyholders. Under a mutualization plan set up by state statute, the stock was valued at $455 a share in 1914 by court-approved appraisers.

The company's board of directors voted that the offer of the remaining stockholders to sell at $1,500 per share be accepted. Purchase at a price greater than $455 a share cannot be concluded until approved by the chancellor.

Two suits brought by the Blanchard heirs against the company are pending in chancery court. The lengthy suits would be terminated with consummation of the stock purchase.

With transfer of the Blanchard stock, the directors would turn in their qualifying shares at the $455 price and the company would then be completely mutualized.

New Sources of Chromium, Aluminum Found Due to U. S. Inventive Genius

NEW YORK (AP)—New American sources of chromium and aluminum were reported to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Both are due to American inventive genius in extracting metal by new processes from ores which formerly were worthless.

The chromium method promises 80,000 tons a year of a metal which has been almost entirely imported.

Chromium is a hardener for armor plate and is necessary in stainless steel.

The new chromium extraction applies to considerable deposits near Yellowstone Park, in the stillwater region of Montana. It was described by J. W. Peoples, U. S. Geological Survey; E. S. Newman, U. S. Bureau of Mines, and Edward Sampson, Princeton University.

The new source of aluminum is alunite, with a promise of adding to the nation's resources a three-year supply of about 3,480,000 tons of aluminum.

The alunite deposits are at enumclaw, Wash.; sulphur, Cactus Range and Boyd, Nev.; Beaver and Marysville, Utah; Calico Peak and Democrat Hill, Colo., and possibly at Quartzite, Ariz.

In some of these alunite deposits 10 per cent of the mineral has been concentrated enough to make aluminum. The other 90 per cent has been beyond reach of economical methods, and now provides the new source.

The report was made by Alton Gabriel and John Dasher, U. S. Bureau of Mines, College Park, Md. The extraction method is based on grinding up the alunite in economical sizes and using fatty acid and other chemicals to float the aluminum out of the 10 or more other unwanted, contaminating substances.

The usual source of aluminum is bauxite.

Ceiling on Asphalt Products Raised

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has approved increases in the price ceiling on asphalt and asphalt products, important chiefly in the manufacture of roofing and paving material.

The new schedule provides for an increase of about 75 cents a ton over January 1, 1941 contract prices for roofing flux east of the Rocky Mountains and $1 a ton and upward for the same products sold west of the Rockies.

Differentials between roofing flux and roofing asphalt may not exceed those in effect January 1, 1941, the schedule provides.

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures declined to 210 in the holiday week ended Feb. 12 from 241 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago, also a short period, failures totaled 271.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 39

Deduction for Depreciation

The Internal Revenue Code provides for "a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence." For convenience, such allowance usually is referred to as depreciation.

In claiming a deduction for depreciation several fundamental principles must be observed. The deduction must be confined to property actually used in a trade, business, or profession, and to improvements on real property other than property used by the taxpayer as his personal residence. In general, it applies to the taxpayer's capital assets—buildings, machinery, etc.—the cost of which cannot be deducted as a business expense.

A lawyer, doctor, or other professional man may not charge off as a current expense the cost of a library used wholly in his profession, this being a capital expenditure and the library a capital asset; but he may deduct an allowance for depreciation based upon the useful life of the library. If part of a professional man's residence is used by him exclusively for office purposes, a proportionate amount of the depreciation sustained may be deducted, based generally on the ratio of the number of rooms used for such purposes to the total number of rooms in the building. The same principle applies if a taxpayer rents to others a portion of his residence. Under such conditions, however, the taxpayer must include in his gross income the rentals received.

Oil Men Deny Need Now For 'Gas' Rationing

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Oil men contended today there was no present need of gasoline rationing to the average consumer, despite Washington reports that such a step was contemplated shortly.

They maintained that sinkings of tankers recently and the transfer of some of the oil boats to new routes had not yet made, and did not promise in the near future to make, the gasoline supply situation critical.

Backbone of their argument was the Government rationing of tires, which they asserted already had cut more sharply than expected into the average citizen's consumption of gasoline.

But they also cited the stock of various petroleum products on hand as an argument that rationing was not called for now.

Definite statistics on how much casual civilian driving has fallen off as a result on the limitation of tire sales are difficult to arrive at, it was admitted.

Over-All Figures

This is because the official figures of the industry, compiled by the American Petroleum Institute, are over-all totals, which make no distinction between gasoline and oil used for Army, Navy and defense needs and that used for "pleasure" driving.

A survey by a major oil company in a large middle western city showed some 200 retail outlets shutdown during January, however, and oil men were convinced this was an indication of the extent to which casual civilian consumption already was being curbed by the necessity of conserving tires.

One oil authority expressed the opinion individual civilian consumption had dropped 10 to 20 per cent in various sections of the country since tire restrictions were announced, even though other factors had tended to obscure the drop for the time being.

In any case, it was pointed out, statistics for the country as a whole, and for the critical heavy consumption area of the east, while showing some effects of the wartime strain, failed to indicate the likelihood of any near-by shortage.

For the country, the latest figures showed:

1. Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline now 100,224,000 barrels, compared with 92,511,000 a year ago.

2. Light heating oils (mostly home oil-heater fuel) 40,035,000 barrels, compared with 37,223,000 a year ago.

3. Heavy fuel oils (mostly used in industry) 90,859,000 barrels, compared with 97,782,000 a year ago.

In the East and the near-by middlewest, which consume the major share of the country's gasoline, latest stocks were 23,286,000 barrels, compared with 22,961,000 a year ago, an increase of 325,000 barrels.

Heating Oil Outlook

These and following figures, from the A. P. I. compilation, cover products in storage not only in the eastern seaboard area but also in the Appalachian oil producing and refining area, which oil men consider accessible to both east coast and middle west.

In light and heavy fuel oils, the situation is less satisfactory in this territory, oil men said, but by no means critical.

Light heating oils showed 13,132,000 barrels on hand, a decrease of 447,000 or 3.3 per cent from a year ago; and heavy oils in storage were 9,139,000 barrels, nearly 12 per cent less than a year ago.

However, it was pointed out, this latter situation promised to improve shortly because the winter season in which home-heating oil demanded was at a peak would shortly be over, and increasing amounts of the admittedly limited tanker space would be devoted to building up the dwindling supply of industrial fuel. Meanwhile stocks of the latter were called 'adequate" by oil men.

Plans were reported under consideration for the "pooling" of tanker facilities devoted to handling heavy oils so that the tankers could be used more efficiently. But so far no active steps have been taken, it was said, because of doubts that concerted action could be had without violation of federal anti-trust laws.

Meanwhile oil men again, as they did last summer, were turning to the problem of substituting railroad tank cars as far as possible for the destroyed and transferred tank ships.

Many Tank Cars

An oil industry compilation indicates there are about 145,000 tank cars in the country which are capable of carrying petroleum products.

How much any given car can handle is, of course, a matter of what product is hauled and how long the trip to be completed (and almost always, it is added, a tank car must make an empty trip for every full one).

An authority on the movement of petroleum by tank cars has reached the conclusion that each of these wheeled tankers can average 2½ full trips a month.

Thus, the railroad tanker fleet, in theory at least, can haul some 70,000,000 barrels of petroleum products a month.

Even admitting the contention of some who have studied the problem, that this is an ideal rather than a practical operating total, it still shows considerable slack in the railroads' ability to offset a tanker shortage, oil men here said.

Gasoline, Fuel Oil Shortages Loom Due to Transport Lack

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The global nature of modern war could hardly have been more starkly outlined than in this week's petroleum news.

The separate but related items are:

(1) Destruction of the Palembang refineries, in Sumatra;

(2) German attack on the Aruba refinery north of Venezuela;

(3) Churchill's statement on Sunday that the Mediterranean is now closed to British ships; and

(4) Mr. Ickes' testimony before a Congressional committee Tuesday about impending gasoline rationing, possibly to be followed by an order curtailing domestic fuel oil deliveries.

All these items inter-relate through the world supply of tankers. Palembang's loss means that petroleum for the Far Eastern war must come either from California or through the Canal from Aruba and Curacao. Supplies from the Persian Gulf are limited because (1) refinery capacity there is limited; (2) it would have to go through the Indian Ocean, which may soon be infested with Japanese submarines.

Crude Oil Situation Grave

And closing of the Mediterranean will cut Britain from its nearest oil supplies, which used to come overland to Palestine from Mesopotamia for shipment to Britain. Now it must come either from the Gulf round Africa, or from Venezuela.

And submarine operations in the Caribbeans aggravate the risk of further losses of tankers plying from there either to Britain or to northeast United States, the area "north of Hatteras" called by the oil people "Region Number One."

These vastly longer mileages will put an increasing strain on the United Nations' supplies of tankers, much more than offsetting, at least for the present, the American construction program of 150 tankers in 1942.

And almost the only place from which the shortage can be made up is in the American coastwise tanker movement Gulf—north of Hatteras, or Aruba—north of Hatteras. All other coastwise ships have already been pulled off. Practically the only remaining American coastwise transport today is oil moving by tanker. That has not been pulled off because substitute facilities—pipe-lines, railroad tank cars, highway tank-trucks—are wholly inadequate to fill the breach, despite the construction of three pipe-lines touching the Atlantic coast in the last year—southeastern, from St. Joe, Florida to Chattanooga, Plantation, from Baton Rouge to Greensboro, and the Portland-Montreal line—and despite strenuous efforts now being made by the companies and the railroads to provide substitute transport up the Mississippi and Ohio, down the Hudson from the Erie Canal, eastward by tank-car from the Illinois and Pennsylvania fields, etc. From 90 to 95 per cent of the petroleum supplies for "Region Number One" normally comes in by coastwise tanker; and in addition to the inadequacy of substitute transport is its cost. Pipe-line movement costs about 2½ times as much as tanker movement, and rail movement from six to ten times as much.

Oil Transport Inadequate

In contrast with the Ickes "oil scare" of last summer, the situation this time is probably much more serious than official utterances would indicate, instead of much less serious. The difference lies in the loss of Balik Papan and Palembang, the closing of the Mediterranean, and the presence of U-boats along the Atlantic Coast and now in the Caribbean Sea. On top of that is the fact that American armed forces now need more oil products as well as more tankers, and the fact that despite tire rationing, civilian gasoline consumption continues to climb over last year's record figures. January consumption was estimated at perhaps 10 per cent higher than that of January, 1941, although February is beginning to show signs of tapering off.

The oil problem is so far purely one of transport. While gasoline and fuel oil supplies in Region Number One are dropping fast, inventories at least of gasoline for the United States as a whole, around 100,000,000 barrels, are at record levels and far above figures which in the piping days of peace were considered statistically dangerous to the price level. And both products and crude are backing up into the Texas oil fields, where production is having a slow down.

At least "for the duration," the outlook has obviously brought a more tolerant official attitude toward the anti-trust laws, chronic peace-time bugbear of the oil industry. A 15-man committee of executives from leading oil companies in Region Number One has been preparing a set of recommendations for Mr. Ickes, including a seven-to-seven curfew and the Sunday closing of the region's nearly 100,000 gas stations.

The point is that with tanker transport short, there must be a curtailment either of fuel oil or gasoline. Presumably because gasoline is more valuable, there has so far been no real shortage of gasoline and its movement has been less curtailed that that of fuel oil. But it is easier and thriftier to cut back gasoline consumption than fuel oil consumption. So the tankers must now, as far as possible, carry fuel oil instead of gasoline; so the shortage of fuel oil is to be cured in considerable part by a curtailment of gasoline consumption.

Gasoline Shortage Looms

However, the situation is considered in some quarters here as considerably more serious than official statements and plans so far made public would indicate, just as the shortage last year was less serious. The official idea so far seems to be to try a curfew and week-end ban on gasoline sales, and a voluntary conversion by all and utility consumers of fuel oil who can make it, from oil to coal, plus efforts to get civilian domestic consumers to curtail as far as convenient, while at the same time all available substitute land transport is pressed into service.

Ultimate gasoline rationing, however, seems inevitable in this area just as it is scheduled in Canada to begin on April 1.

For the nonce, the absence of rationing machinery will probably put off the day; although Mr. Henderson says he is ready to go, a rationing system cannot be improvised whole-cloth overnight, as has been shown in the case of sugar. Some Washington folks would like to get the President to say a word to the public on the matter, particularly on Sunday driving.

Nor can adequate inland transport substitutes be created overnight. The Louisiana-Bayonne 24-inch pipe line to carry 250,000 barrels a day, turned down last year by SPAB on account of the 750,000 tons of steel it would require, could not be finished for nine months. Individual companies have already, beginning last year, made strenuous efforts to increase their means of bringing crude and products into the area, but they have been insufficient. In this respect Mr. Ickes' oil scare of last summer may have done considerable good by drawing attention, thought, and action to this problem.

More Drastic Steps

Even more drastic steps will probably, within a few months, be taken both as to curtailing consumption and as to bringing in supplies. On the former count, not only is gasoline likely to be rationed, but severe pressure may be brought toward conversion to coal even by household consumers. Extremist observers here are already asserting that this is the time for the coal people to step up their production and stockpile coal, particularly anthracite, still on a three- to four-day week production basis.

And on the transportation end of the problem, some kind of central committee or even czar may have to be appointed to co-ordinate and get the most out of oil transport facilities from the Mississippi east to the Atlantic. Individually the companies have done about all they can. Spare pipe line capacity, for instance, from the mid-Continent field to the Lakes might be tied in to supply the Lake area while Illinois oil was piped or railroaded east. The Tuscarora pipe-line might again be reversed to carry gasoline or fuel oil eastward. All the 150,000-odd railroad tank cars, mostly owned by Union and General American, might be operated as a transport unit. And so on.

Thus the oil industry joins the ranks of those which have had to convert suddenly from a surplus to a scarcity basis. Radical changes are likely to result, and not only in the transport end. In the oil fields, a WPB order has already in one swoop forced more economical unit-operation than economists and geologists had been able to achieve in a generation; while on the marketing end, thousands of uneconomic neighboring filling stations may be closed for the duration, for lack of business, of manpower, or of equipment.

Rochester, N. Y. Goes Into Mortgage Business to Sell City-Owned Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 18—This city has set aside an old charter provision and has gone into the mortgage business to thaw out virtually frozen city-owned lands by permitting their sale to prospective buyers on the partial payment plan.

The City Council unanimously adopted an ordnance waiving the charter rule to permit land sales only for cash and now allowing the city to accept down payments, to hold mortgages and to pay real estate brokers' fees. Under the new law a buyer must pay 5 per cent of the purchase price at the opening of negotiations, another 15 per cent when the deal is consummated and the balance in monthly installments on a scale approved by the Council.

Believed to be rare, if not the first one in the country, the new provisions were adopted to give the city opportunity to unload property it has accumulated for nonpayment of taxes throughout the 10 years of the recent depression.

A. P. I. Meeting Canceled

NEW YORK (AP)—W. R. Boyd, Jr., President of the Petroleum Institute, has announced cancellation of the trade association's mid-year meeting which has been scheduled for May 25-28 at Oklahoma City, Okla. Mr. Boyd said the action was necessary because so many of the oil men were engaged actively in war work.

U. S. Warplane Output Seen Above Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—In the face of well-substantiated evidence that American warplane production has now overhauled that of Nazi Germany, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, had today given aircraft a top priority rating on the same shelf with tanks and ships.

With the output of most other items of military equipment keeping pace with the rapid rise in plane production, officials here are expressing increased confidence that the United States will be able to meet the stupendous 1942-43 production goals set by President Roosevelt in his address to Congress.

Since it is no longer possible to print the numbers of tanks, planes and guns being manufactured each month, war officials in Washington are now permitting newspapermen to glance at producing figures which were formerly kept under lock and key. These figures afford concrete proof of a very rapid and encouraging upswing in production during the past three months.

Mass Output Stage Reached

Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, War Department Production expediter, has also confirmed the fact that American military output has now reached the mass-production stage. Although warning that still greater efforts by worker, management and government are needed, General Knudsen recently stated that the months of preparation and expansion of productive facilities are paying bigger dividends in war materiel each month.

Simultaneously with his disclosure that warplanes had been given their long-deserved first-place priority rating, Mr. Nelson announced that all present and future dollar-a-year men will be measured against stiff qualification requirements before appointment to war posts.

In a letter to Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, chairman of the special Senate committee investigating the national defense program, Mr. Nelson said that a special section had been created in WPB to handle this check-up. Among the future regulations governing dollar-a-year men is the rule that they shall not make decisions directly affecting the company or companies employing them.

60,000 Planes in '42 Possible

In addition, no permanent dollar-a-year appointment will be made until after a thorough investigation by one of the federal investigatory agencies.

In explaining the plane priority order, Mr. Nelson pointed out that the same emphasis would continue to be given to the production of tanks and ships and the new order would merely effect a more even production balance among planes, ships and tanks.

He predicted that the added importance now officially attached to bomber and fighter plane production would provide the psychological push for higher output. In some instances the aeronautical equipment, which includes plane parts as well as the finished product, had had priority ratings as low as fourth classification.

Commenting upon what may now be described as America's formidable production of military airplanes, aviation officials here predict that if the last three or four months' production upswing is maintained throughout the year, the aviation industry will come very close to turning out the 60,000 planes which the President called for in 1942.

Tank Production Rising

The next 12 months will see a number of new plane plants, particularly for the manufacture and assembly of medium and heavy bombers, coming into production, while most of the already existent plane factories are expected to increase their floor space to meet the call for 185,000 planes by Dec. 31, 1943. These new facilities should guarantee a continued rise in output, it is felt.

Equal encouragement is being derived from the records of light and medium tank concerns although there is good reason to believe that American tank production is still way short of that of Germany. In addition, Germany is known to have great tank reserves which this country has not yet been in a position to match.

In a recent address the British Production Chief, Lord Beaverbrook announced that Britain was now producing a new and extremely effective type of anti-tank gun at the rate of 33,500 a year. War production officials in Washington, while refusing to be as specific as Lord Beaverbrook, say that the United States is now matching this achievement in several types of artillery and in the necessary ammunition.

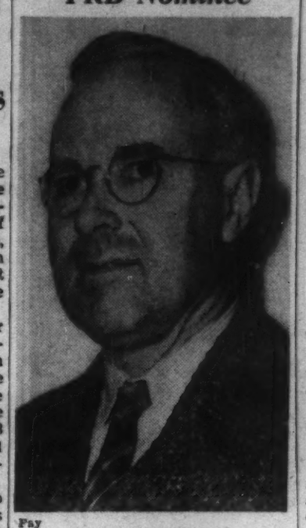
Bus Transportation Efficiency Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Operators of the country's 60,000 public passenger buses were asked by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, to keep buses operating at maximum efficiency as "an essential part of the national victory effort."

"Nothing must be permitted to reduce the efficiency of this transportation—especially nothing in the way of inadequate maintenance and repair," Mr. Eastman said.

With the letter sent to 4,000 bus operators, Mr. Eastman mailed a pamphlet on the prevention of breakdowns and service interruptions.

FRB Nominee



Fay

Rudolph M. Evans

Director of Agriculture Adjustment Administration, nominated by President Roosevelt to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Mr. Evans would succeed Chester Davis, who resigned to become President of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

Wholesalers Search For Food Stocks As Hoarding Persists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The persistent accumulating of sugar, canned goods and other storable foods by consumers which was still in evidence last week has now speeded most retailers in the same direction and has spurred chains and wholesale grocers to eager searching for spot stocks which they will seriously need before 1942 packs are ready, according to a current report to members by the American Institute of Food Distribution.

"Reports from wholesale grocers, chains and large retailers tell of spot demand for foods that has become almost nationwide, somewhat stiffening prices but not developing the runaway markets which Leon Henderson is prepared to pounce upon," the report continues.

"Dollar sales from retail stores have crept upward to increase of more than 30 per cent over year ago, although late January and early February record is in comparison with nice pick-up in 1941.

"As chains and wholsalers have become seriously afraid of running short of stock, business of food brokers has picked up." About three-quarters of brokers reporting last week, the report stated, were handling more business than active demand last January. Others were falling behind because they could not get stock to sell.

Daily Crude Oil Production Drops

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production for the United States declined 260,335 barrels to 4,071,060 for the week ended Feb. 14, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production, with two shutdown days, fell 228,750 to 1,502,650; East Texas, 70,950 to 368,150; Illinois, 31,905 to 339,140; Louisiana, 6,825 to 357,725; Oklahoma, 15,200 to 393,000, and the Rocky Mountain States, 260 to 115,940.

California production increased 29,950 to 662,250; Eastern Fields, 850 to 11,300; Kansas, 3,200 to 249,900, and Michigan, 4,800 to 52,600.

Further Increases Shown in Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common share included:

Quarter Ended Dec. 31	1941	1940
Allegheny-Ludlum Steel	5.82	8.70
American Chicle	1.88	2.11
Pittsburgh Coal	.68	.15
Year Ended Dec. 31		
Commercial Credit	4.65	4.23
Goodyear Tire	4.68	3.44
Lone Star Gas	1.05	1.17
G. C. Murphy Co.	7.20	6.58
N. Y. Shipbuilding	6.15	4.54
Pure Oil	2.86	1.21
Safeway Stores	4.91	4.76
Transue & Williams	4.16	.76
U. S. Gypsum	5.42	5.44
U. S. Rubber	4.86	3.58
Warner & Swasey	6.03	4.19
Woolworth	2.69	2.48
Year Ended Nov. 30		
Aviation Corp.	.42	.02
Vultee Aircraft	2.95	.36
Year Ended Oct. 31		
J. I. Case	13.23	3.45
International Harvester	5.87	4.11

Nelson Asks No Shutdown On Holiday

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—War Production Director Donald M. Nelson told the nation today it could not afford a Washington's Birthday shutdown "anywhere on the production line."

He asked every plant to cancel its holiday on Monday, Feb. 23, if it had scheduled one and settle the labor terms later.

Mr. Nelson's full statement:

"The United States is fighting for its life. I mean that. We're on the spot. We're paying heavily for our complacency, for our selfishness, for our failure to peel off our shirts and do a job.

Says Weapons Big Need

"A lot of good American boys right now are face to face with a grim, determined, well-equipped enemy. They're taking punishment—taking it with courage and in the spirit that has always animated American troops. But those boys can't stop planes and tanks with their bare hands. They can't get where they have got to go without what it takes to get there. Only we can give it to them.

"You and I, every one of us here at home, must realize now, today, that we can give those boys the weapons they need only by going the limit in producing them. We cannot let any consideration whatsoever interfere with the job of production.

"In this battle of production—on which the actual physical battle with the enemy depends—we can waste neither time, men nor machinery. We cannot win unless we make the most effective use possible of all three. And if we lose the battle of production we lose the war.

Full Production Asked

"Monday, Feb. 23, will be celebrated as Washington's Birthday. The best way to celebrate this year will be to make that Monday a day of full production in every shop and factory producing essential goods for war.

"This responsibility rests on both management and labor. We must not have a Washington's Birthday shutdown anywhere on the production line.

"If in any plant a holiday is scheduled for next Monday—cancel it.

"If in any plant there is disagreement as to the terms under which work will be done on Washington's Birthday—do the job and settle later. We in the War Production Board will help you adjust it if you wish. The important thing is to get the work done.

"The most effective way to honor George Washington's memory this year is to work full time so that the nation to which he gave independence can make that independence stick."

Nat'l Reserve Life Control Purchased

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—A group of Topeka and Sioux Falls, S. D., investors bought control of the National Reserve Life Insurance Co. of Topeka, taking over holdings of the George Godfrey Moore estate and of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McFall.

Purchasers included Holmes Meade of Topeka, president of the company, and H. O. Chapman, W. J. Harris and S. H. Witmer, of Sioux Falls. The latter three are executives of the Policyholders National Life Insurance Co. of Sioux Falls.

The National Reserve Life will continue to be operated as a separate concern. It lists $4,666,400 in resourses and has more than $14,000,000 of insurance in force. The firm has a 10-story office building here.

The amount of stock transferred and the purchase price were not announced.

Mrs. McFall has been Secretary-Treasurer of the National Reserve for several years. Her husband is a Boston, Mass., insurance executive.

Mr. Chapman was named Secretary-Treasurer in the reorganization.

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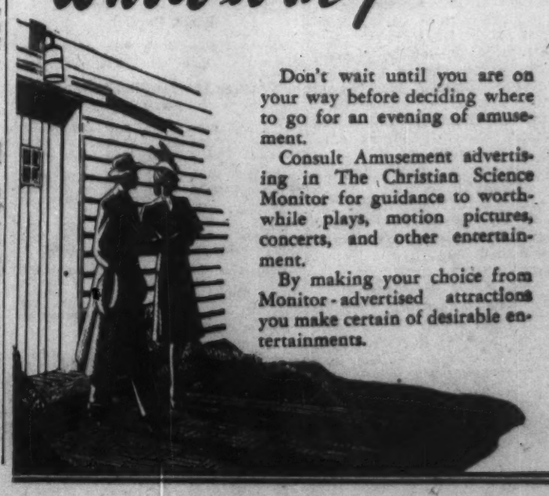
"Where'll we go?"



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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Worker Shown Favoring Free Enterprise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—A realistic evaluation of what the public wanted to know rather than what industry wanted the public to know has resulted in real industrial leadership, according to Walter B. Weisenburger, executive vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Weisenburger addressed the National Association of Publicity Directors at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night, when the publicity directors' association fifth annual award for "promoting a better understanding of industry by the public and a keener appreciation by industry of its public responsibilities" was conferred upon him.

"As soon as the manufacturers stepped down from their pedestal and said to the people, 'sure, we've made our fair share of mistakes; we're sorry and we're going to try to correct those mistakes,' the receptivity of the public to the industrial viewpoint increased amazingly and overnight," Mr. Weisenburger said, "This proves that motive is a vital factor in influencing public opinion."

Management has descended from its Olympian heights and made contact with opinion-forming groups, Mr. Weisenburger declared.

"We did not plead particularly for the industrial system," he continued. "We talked of the relationship of women to industry, of the mutual problems of farm and factory, of the interest in and responsibility of industry toward education and religion and other groups.

"This realistic approach is transforming the 'brass hats' and 'big shots'—alias industrial managers—into human beings who are far better than the public is allowed to believe, human beings who make their fair share of mistakes, who regret them, but who are interested in their employees and the community and the Nation's general progress. Exposure to its real flesh-and-blood leadership dissovles public doubt about the private enterprise.

"This revival of public confidence is not the achievement of any executive director of any association. It stands to the everlasting credit of the men who manage industry; to thousands of manufacturers who constitute the new and inspired business leadership that wants to do the right thing, to those men who were raised to do rather than to make much ado, but who now find cause in both."

U. S. Stocks of Tea Held Sufficient

BALTIMORE (AP)—James Grayson Luttrell, chairman of the Federal Tea Board in Washington, noting heavy consumer buying of tea draining wholesale stocks in recent weeks, said that the Nation's supply on hand is sufficient for five or six months at normal sales volume.

Mr. Luttrell said there was no reason for recent extra purchases or hoarding which possibly would bring rationing of the product if the buying wave continues. He is Vice-President of McCormick & Co., which imports large volumes of tea.

He said that a recent price ceiling of 50 cents per pound, placed on tea by the Office of Price Administration as the import cost, was to prevent speculative buying and hoarding of the product in the foreign market.

Cost of Living Trend Still Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Living costs for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers increased from December to January in 67 cities, according to the Conference Board today. The Board found that the cost of living rose 1.4 per cent in the nation, the largest increase—2.6 per cent—being recorded by Baltimore, Md., and the smallest—0.5 per cent—by Newark, N. J.

Living expenses rose in January, 1942, over those for January, 1941, in all 59 cities for which comparable figures were available, the board reported. In the country as a whole they jumped 9.9 per cent in the year, the largest increase of 15.7 per cent being chalked up by Syracuse, N. Y.

Oil Shares Lead Rally in London

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—A late rally under leadership of oil stocks helped the securities market regain a substantial part of early losses today.

The market got off to a good start but soon wavered following reports of Japanese progress in Burma.

British Government bonds closed with minor gains but Chinese loans continued to decline.

Pressure against rubber and tea shares persisted.

Domestic rails held steady. Industrials finished on an irregular footing. Kaffir development issues moved up a trifle.

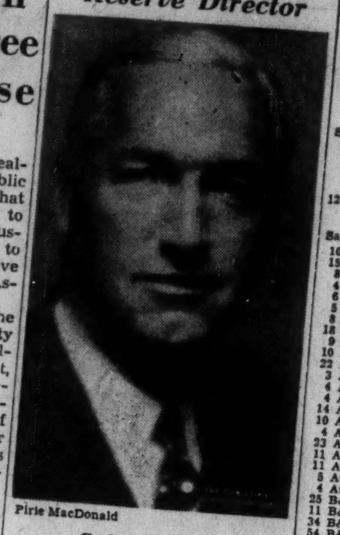
Jewel Tea Net $2.60

NEW YORK (AP)—The Jewel Tea Co., Inc., reported net earnings for the fiscal year ended Jan. 2, 1942, were $1,518,871, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.60 a common share, compared with $1,576,995 or $2.82 a common share in the preceding fiscal year. The company, which has as its chief business the distribution of staple groceries by delivery trucks, estimated that its present fleet could be kept in substantially complete operation for a minimum of two and one-half years without new automobiles or new rubber.

Am. Telephone Dividend

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Directors of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. today declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share on the capital stock, payable April 16 to stock of record March 16. The payment, involving more than $42,000,000, will go to more than 600,000 stockholders.

Reserve Director



Pirie MacDonald

Carle C. Conway

Nominated a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mr. Conway is chairman of the Continental Can Co. He will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert T. Stevens, who has been called to service in the armed forces.

Sugar Wholesalers Asked to Distribute Supplies Equitably

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has asked sugar wholesalers to distribute their sugar supplies without favoritism to retailer and small industrial users.

Rationing officials said at the same time that the registration of consumers and the distribution of sugar ration books would take place, tentatively about the middle of March.

The appeal to wholesalers to distribute supplies equitably was made by A. E. Bowman, chief of the WPB sugar section, who reminded the dealers that their selling policies might result in "great damage to firms and persons dependent upon them for sugar."

The sugar limitation order provides that sugar quotas must be distributed proportionately among the persons who were regular customers in the latter part of 1941. Evidence of deliberate or flagrant inequity in distribution "will be considered a violation of the order," he said.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago				
Minneapolis	1.31½	1.30⅜	1.30⅜	1.31
Kansas City	1.25⅞	1.25¼	1.25⅛	1.25½
Winnipeg	1.24⅝	1.24	1.24	1.24⅜
July Wheat	.80¼	.80	.80	.80⅛
Chicag o	1.33¼	1.32¼	1.32¼	1.32⅝
Minneapolis	1.27⅝	1.26⅞	1.26⅞	1.27¼
Kansas City	1.25¾	1.25¼	1.25¼	1.25½
Winnipeg	8.81⅜	.81½	.81½	81¼
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.35¼	1.34	1.34	1.34½
Minneapolis	1.29⅛	1.28⅝	1.28⅝	1.28¾
Kansas City	....	....	1.27	1.27¼
May Corn				
Chicago	.88½	.87⅞	.88	.88¼
Kansas City	.83⅝	.88	.83	.83⅜
July Corn				
Chicago	.90½	.89⅞	.89⅞	.90¼
Kansas City	.85⅞	.84⅞	.84⅞	.85½
May Oats:				
Chicago	.58⅛	.57¾	.57¾	.58⅛
Minneapolis	.54⅝	.54¼	.54½	.54½
Winnipeg	.50⅛	.50	.50	.50⅛
Rye, Chicago:				
May	.88⅛	.87⅞	.87⅞	.88
July	.90⅞	.89⅞	.89¾	.90½
September	.92⅝	.91¾	.91⅞	.92¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	.12.47	12.47	12.42	12.42	12.49
May	12.60	12.60	12.55	12.55	12.60
July	12.75	12.75	12.72	12.72	12.75
Sept.	....	....	....	12.82	12.82

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.98	1.98¾	1.97⅜	1.97½	1.97⅜
July	1.99	1.99¾	1.98⅝	1.98½	1.98½
Oct.	1.93¼	1.93¼	1.81⅜	1.91⅝	1.92¼

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	101.0	101.3	101.0	101.3b	100.9
May	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.1b	100.8
October	101.0	101.1	101.0	101.0b	100.8
	Tops				
March	127.7	127.7	127.6	127.6b	127.7
May	128.0	128.0	128.0	127.6b	127.7
July	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.5b	128.5

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.84	18.85	18.54	18.58	18.56
May	18.69	18.80	18.68	18.70	18.70
July	18.82	18.93	18.82	18.84	18.82
October	18.89	19.02	18.88	18.84	18.89
December	18.94	19.09	18.94	18.99	18.97

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	....	....	....	13.95b	13.98
July	....	....	....	13.96b	13.98
b—Bid					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.28	6.29	6.26	6.27	6.28
b-bid.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*February	33.25	33.30	33.25	33.30	33.20
*March	33.30	33.35	33.25	33.35	33.25
	Eggs				
†October	32.00	32.50	31.95	32.20	31.90
†February	28.35	28.50	28.35	28.50	28.20
‡April	....	....	....	29.75b	30.50a 30.40
	Potatoes				
March	3.00	3.03	3.00	3.00	2.99
November	2.70	2.78	2.70	2.70	2.70
b-bid a-asked					

*S. a T. R. s. 17. g. 1.15.p. f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, lard, soybeans, and potatoes reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. G. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 46-44	105.9	105.9	105.9
11 2½s 60-55	108.1	108.1	108.1
10 2½s 72-67	100.7	100.7	100.7
New York City Bonds			
121 3s 80	99	98½	99

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Adams Exp 4s 48	101	101	101
15 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	87⅝	86¾	87¼
4 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	87¼	86¾	87¼
4 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	74¼	74⅜	74⅜
6 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	61	60½	61
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	55	56	55
9 Allis Chalmers cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Am & For P 5s 2030	65⅞	65	65⅜
9 Am T&T 3½s 66	106⅝	106½	106½
10 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106¼	106⅛	106¼
22 Am T&T 3s 56	108	107⅞	107⅞
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Ang C Nitra deb 67	35½	35	35
4 Ann Arbor 4s 95	64½	64½	64½
14 Arm Del 4s 55	105	104¾	104¾
10 AT&SF 4s 95	107	106¾	107
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¼	81	81¼
22 A C Line cfc 4s 52	70½	70	70½
11 A C Line 4½s 64	64⅞	64½	64½
11 A C Line 5s 45	98	97⅞	97⅞
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35¼	35	35
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	97¼	97¼	97¼
28 B&O 95 st A	37¾	37	37¾
11 B&O 95 st C	43½	42	43½
34 B&O 2000 st O	37¾	37	37¾
54 B&O 96 st P	38	36¾	37¾
237 B&O cv 90 st	40½	39½	40⅜
10 B&O 4s 48	60⅞	59½	59½
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	51¾	51½	51½
2 B&O S W 50 st	45¼	44¼	45¼
2 B&O T C 4s 59	51	50½	50½
7 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	98	98	98
1 Bel T iPa5s 48 B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Benef Ind Loan 2¾s 56	97	97	97
20 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	99¼	99	99
11 Beth St Stl 3½s 52	105⅜	105	105
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
11 Beth Stl 3s 60	101½	101¼	101½
11 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
37 Boston&Me 4½s 70	41½	41	41½
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	107⅝	107½	107½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105	105	105
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	99	98½	99
26 Buf R&P 57 st	87½	87½	87½
2 Bur C Rap R&No 5s 34 ct	40⅝	39½	40⅜
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	106¼	106	106¼
13 Can Pac 4½s 60	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1 Can Pac 4s perp	80⅞	80¼	80¼
1 Cans C&O 4s 65	64	64	64
19 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	15½	15¼	15½
21 Cen NY Pow 3⅜s 62	66¾	66¾	66¾
22 Cen Pac 5s 60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	54⅞	54	54⅞
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	7	7⅝	7
3 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15	15	15
1 C&O 4½s 92	15½	15½	15½
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102½	102¼	102½
17 Chi & Alton 3s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	16¾	16½	16¾
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	78¼	78	78¼
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	70¾	70½	70½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	80½	80½	80½
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
7 Chic E Ill inc 97	88¾	88¾	88¾
4 ChGtW inc 4½s2038	30½	29¾	30½
1 ChiGtWest 4s68	43½	43¼	43½
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	65	65	65
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	68½	68¼	68½
93 ChMStP&Pac 5s 75	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
23 CMSP&P ai 5s 2000	12¼	11⅝	12¼
1 CM&StP 4½s 89C	2½	2	2½
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	46¼	46	46¼
16 CM&StP gen 4s 89	46¼	46⅛	46⅛
30 Chi&NW 5½s 37	45⅞	45	45⅞
38 Chi&NW rfg 4s 2037	38¾	38⅜	38¾
38 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	20⅝	20¼	20¼
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	32½	31⅞	32½
32 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17¾	17¼	17¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20¼	20	20¼
36 Chi & NW 4s 87	20½	20	20¼
4 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	30½	30⅜	30⅜
35 Chi & NW 3½s 87	30½	30⅛	30½
10 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	30	29¾	30
10 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13¼	13⅛	13¼
64 CRI & P 4s 88	2½	2	2⅛
9 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	22⅞	22¼	22⅞
1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	12¼	12	12¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	51	51	51
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	107	107	107
2 Cin Un Term 3¼s 69	97¼	97¼	97¼
15 CCC&StL 4½s 77	108½	108½	108½
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	50¼	50	50¼
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	105½	105½	105½
6 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	71	71	71
3 Col & So 4½s 80	66	65¾	65¾
28 Columbia G 5s 52 AP	18½	18½	18½
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	98¼	98	98
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	96¼	95	95¼
6 Col&So Oh El 3½s '70	96¾	95¾	95¾
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	106¾	106¼	106¾
5 ComwithEd cv3½s'58	110	110	110
12 Con Edis 3¼s '46	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103½	103½
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104½	104¼	104½
10 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Consum Pow 3½s '70	85	84¾	84¾
6 Consum Pow3¼s'69	110	110	110
75 Crane 2¼s '50	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	100⅛	100	100
4 Cuba RR 6s 46 Rct	92½	92½	92½
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	25½	25½	25½
25 D&RGW 4s 36	51¾	51½	51½
1 D&RGW 5s 55	14	13¾	14
18 D Moin&FtD4s35ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Det Ed 3s 70	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
13 Elec Auto L 2½s 50	36⅝	36½	36⅝
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	41	41	41
24 Erie 4½s 2015	63	63½	63½
17 Erie 4s 95	53¾	53	53¾
3 Gen Stl Cast5½s49	89¼	89	89
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	97¾	97½	97½
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	98	97¾	98
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	94½	94½	94½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	85½	85½	85¼
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96	96	96
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	95	95	95
5 G Bay & W deb B	76⅝	76	76⅝
5 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	69	68¾	68¾
10 Housatonic 5s '37	55⅜	55⅜	55
1 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s '54	77	77	77
10 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	37½	37	37
19 Hud&Man inc 6s '57	42½	52½	52½
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43	42¾	43
10 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	44¼	44¾	44¾
21 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	51½	51½	51½
2 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	46¼	46½	46¼
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	42¾	42½	42½
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	74¼	74¼	74¼
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	14¾	14½	14¾
3 Int Paper 6s '55	35½	25½	25½
3 Int Ry C A 6½s '47	105¾	105	105
61 Int T&T 4½s '52	95⅞	95¾	95¾
78 Int T&T 5s '55	44	42	43¼
2 Jones&LaughSt3¼s'61	46½	44½	46½
5 K C South 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
15 Lac Gas 6s '42A	72	72	72
7 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	84	84	84
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	89⅝	88	89⅝
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	76⅝	76½	76½
5 Lac Gas 5s '42	75½	75	75
2 L&&MS 3½s '97 reg	95	95	95
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54st	81¼	81¼	81¼
10 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	77¾	77¾	77¾
7 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	64	64	64
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	52¼	52	52
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34½	34½	34½
3 Liggett&M 5s 51	72⅝	72½	72½
8 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	122½	122½	122½
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95	95	95
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	96½	96½	96½
3 Louis&N 4½s 2003	82½	82½	82½
1 Lon Gas El 3½s 66	96½	96½	96½
20 Maine Cen 4s 42	109½	109½	109½
6 Maine Cen 4½s 60	85	85	85
6 Manti Sug 4s 57	49¾	52½	52½
10 Marion St Shov 6s 47	100½	100½	100½
21 Marion St Shov 4½s 47st	101	99¾	101
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	75	75	75
6 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104½	104½	104½
4 Mid&Nor 4½s 39	105¾	105½	105¾
77 MidSparta&NW 4s 47	40	40	40
1 MSU&StMarie 5s38	26½	26½	26½
1 MSPacSSM gtd 5s 38	12	12	12
20 MSPSSM cn 4s 38	12	12	12
64 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	11¾	11¾	11¾
77 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	32½	32	32¼
41 M-K-T 4½s 78	13¼	13¼	13¼
17 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	28½	28½	28½
4 Cuba RR 5s 46 Ctf	92½	92½	92½
1 Cuba RR 6s 42	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	75	75	75
1 Montevideo 7s 52	67½	66½	66½
3 N Sou Wles 5s 57	51¾	51	51
3 N Sou Wales 3s 58	53	50	50
2 Norway 4s 44	86	86	86
10 Norway 4½s 65	53½	53	53½
1 Norway 4s 63	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Panama 3¾s 94 A st	58½	58½	58¼
6 Peru 1st 6s 60	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	83	83	83
1 Porto Aleg 8s 61	85	85	85
2 Prague 7½s 52	13	13	13
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	11½	11	11½
1 Sao Joseph RLH & P	13½	13½	13½
1 Sydney 5½s 55	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s79	45	45	45
	56	56	56

Total today, 4,117,000; previous day, 6,511,000; week ago, 6,803,300; year ago, 5,377,700; two years ago, 5,812,800; date, 309,950,300; year ago, 310,760,375; two years ago, 236,564,750.

Dividend Declarations

Reduced

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Christiana Secur	$22		Mar. 16	Feb. 23
Chrysler Corp	$1		Mar. 14	Feb. 28
Lake Shr Mns Ltd	20c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
W Va Pulp & Pap	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Accumulated				
Cent Foundry pf	$12.50		Mar. 16	Mar. 2
ConFilmIndInc82pf	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 10
StndPv&MLtdepf	31¼c		Mar. 16	Mar. 5
StruthW-TCp pf	62½c		Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Extra				
Kennecott Copper	25c		Mar. 31	Feb. 27
Initial				
Panhandle P&R n	10c		Apr. 10	Apr. 1
Irregular				
Broulan Pore Mines	3c		Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Cont Steel	10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Economic Inv T	$1.37½		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Southland Royalty	10c		Mar. 16	Mar. 2
West Va Pulp&Pap	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Stock				
Cent Fdry pf	*$10		Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Regular				
Amer Cyanamid Co				
Cl A & B	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Do 5 cum pf	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Bliss & Laughlin	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Do 5c con pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Bklyn Tel Mess	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Do	$1.25	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 19
Ches & Ohio Ry 4 non cum ser A pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 6
Chr Cork Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cons Fim Ind pf	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Con Stl Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Daniel&Fish Strs	10c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
duPont (Elide N $1.12½	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 6
El Paso El Co (Texas) $4.50 cum pfd	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 10
Erie & Pitts RR gtd	80c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Falconbridge Nickel M. Ltd	40c	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Ferro Enamel	5c	Q	Mar. 26	Mar. 5
Halle Gold M. Ltd	1c	M	Feb. 20	Feb. 14
Invest Co of Phila	75c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Irving Air Chute	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Kennecott Copper	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Feb. 27
Mass Inv Sec Fd	11c	Q	Mar. 31	Feb. 27
Nat Brush	10c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Nat Gas & Elec	15c		Mar. 10	Feb. 20
New Eng T & T	$1.75		Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Oneida, Ltd	18¾c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
do 7 part pf	43¾c	Q	Mar. 14	Feb. 28
Philco Corp	25c		Mar. 12	Feb. 28
Pilot Full Fash Mills, Inc	10c		Mar. 10	Feb. 28
do	10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Portuguese-Am Tin	10c		Feb. 24	Mar. 16
Pub Serv N J	30c		Mar. 31	Mar. 2
Do 6 pf	50c		Apr. 15	Mar. 13
So Adv Bag & Pap	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
cv pf	50c	Q	Mar. 3	Feb. 21
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 3	Feb. 21
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 3	Feb. 21
Southland Royalty	10c		Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Spks-With 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 3
Sunray Oil Corp	5½		Mar. 16	Mar. 9
conv pf	68¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Sutherland Pap	30c	Q	Mar. 14	Feb. 28
Talon Inc	60c	Q	Mar. 14	Feb. 20
Unit Printers & Pub Inc. (Del)	15c		Feb. 28	Feb. 20
Va Pire & M Ins	50c	S	Mar. 2	Feb. 18
Wack-Wells Bldg	50c	S	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Warner & Swasey	40c		Mar. 10	Feb. 23
Woodward Loth	50c	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 16
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 16

*Payable in common stock.

New Packaging Material

NEW YORK—The Reynolds Metals Company has announced a new waterproof, vapor-proof material for defense packaging, which is being widely acclaimed as a flexible can, relieving demands on critical materials. This new product is being marketed as Type B "Victory Stock." Type B is announced as a sturdy moisture-proof material, especially valuable as a covering for fiber cans, or as liners, tags, box coverings, as well as for litewraps and cartons.

Foreign Bonds

10 Antioquia 7s '45 B	11	11	11
10 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	68½	67¾	67¾
10 Australia 5s '57	42¾	42	41½
15 Australia 4½s '56	42½	42	42½
10 Brazil 4s 41	39	39	39
32 Brazil 6½s 26-57	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
20 Brazil 6½s 27-57	22½	22½	22½
2 Brazil C El 7s 52	22½	22½	22½
1 Brisbane 5s 57	23	23	23
1 Brisbane 6s 50	45	45	45
7 Buen A 4½s 76	46	46	46
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	57	57	57
5 Canada 5s 52	56	56	56
5 Canada 3½s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57asd	87½	87½	87½
1 Chile 6s 60 ctf	13¾	13¾	13¾
14 Chile 6s 61 Feb asr	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	14½	14	14½
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	42	42	42
9 Colomb 3s 70	41¾	41¾	41¾
10 Cuba 4½s 77	32½	32½	32½
1 Denmark 6s 42	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	32	32	32
1 Montevideo 7s 52	67½	66

Livability at Modest Cost Taken as Goal in Houses Designed for Postwar Era

Los Angeles Plan Charts Guided Growth

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18—This community's most extensive exhibit on regional planning has just completed three months of graphic agitation for the rapid multiplication of high-speed, through-way express roads, slum clearance, and a strong defense against neighborhood blight that results in the "slums of tomorrow."

It would be hard to find a public or private agency with the slightest interest in community development which did not back the project in the County Museum with its graphic exhortation on what ought to be done to keep this City's powerful appeal to homeowners.

Public pressure to use existing legislation, civic leaders believe, can now multiply the benefits of the Arroyo Seco Parkway and the low-cost housing projects under public and private finance, despite war limitations.

A double purpose was to emphasize the need for guided growth and to proclaim, with proven illustrations, the hopeful view that communities can be improved now.

Without referring to Socialism or Communism, the project under the full sail of community planning proclaimed that what needed to be done ranks in scope with the planning which produced the huge man-made harbor, the two aqueduct systems each more than 300 miles, and Boulder Dam with its power lines.

Greater Recreation Space

To spur the public into immediate action, the exhibit pointed out that: out of 676,961 persons whose local homes were studied by the City's housing authority, 101,530 live in dwellings that need repairs or are unfit for use; that a completely modern highway system would save one cent a mile in automobile operating costs; that Los Angeles has only one third of the minimum standard of recreation space for a metropolitan area, one acre per 1,000 persons; that 9,305 persons were killed and 234,386 injured in automobile accidents in this county in the past 10 years; that to avoid difficulties, the community must plan for a population of 6,000,000 by 1960.

Here's how the exhibit's argument runs:

"Angelenos have inherited a region rich in beauty and national resources. Because these resources were developed, the community leads in agriculture; moving pictures, aircraft, and oil production.

"But the region has grown without a plan; needed open space has been built upon; large sections have deteriorated; uncontrolled oil drilling has injured residential areas; highways have become unsightly and congested.

Service for Needs

"Now we must plan to remove accumulated ugliness and disorder, to avoid recurrent booms and disasters, and to develop a community that truly serves our needs.

"Undesirable neighborhoods have houses crowded together, many run-down; traffic is a constant danger; children have no place to play. The neighborhoods can be redeveloped to provide breathing space, plenty of fresh air and sunlight, safety for young and old, privacy for every family, quiet, and convenience to stores, schools, and playgrounds.

"New neighborhoods can be carefully designed to make living safe, healthy, enjoyable, and to protect residents from traffic, noise, crowding, and other elements causing decline in property values.

"In agriculture, industry, and commerce, good light and air, safety devices, cleanliness and order mean good morale among employees, greater efficiency, and consumer confidence.

"For convenience, factories, stores, and offices can be located within short distance of the home and recreation areas.

"Planting of 'greenbelts' can separate industrial and commercial areas from residential and recreation areas, to protect the neighborhood and make the community more beautiful.

"Revamping of the road system means freeways, steady-flow intersections, grade separations, and parking off the street."

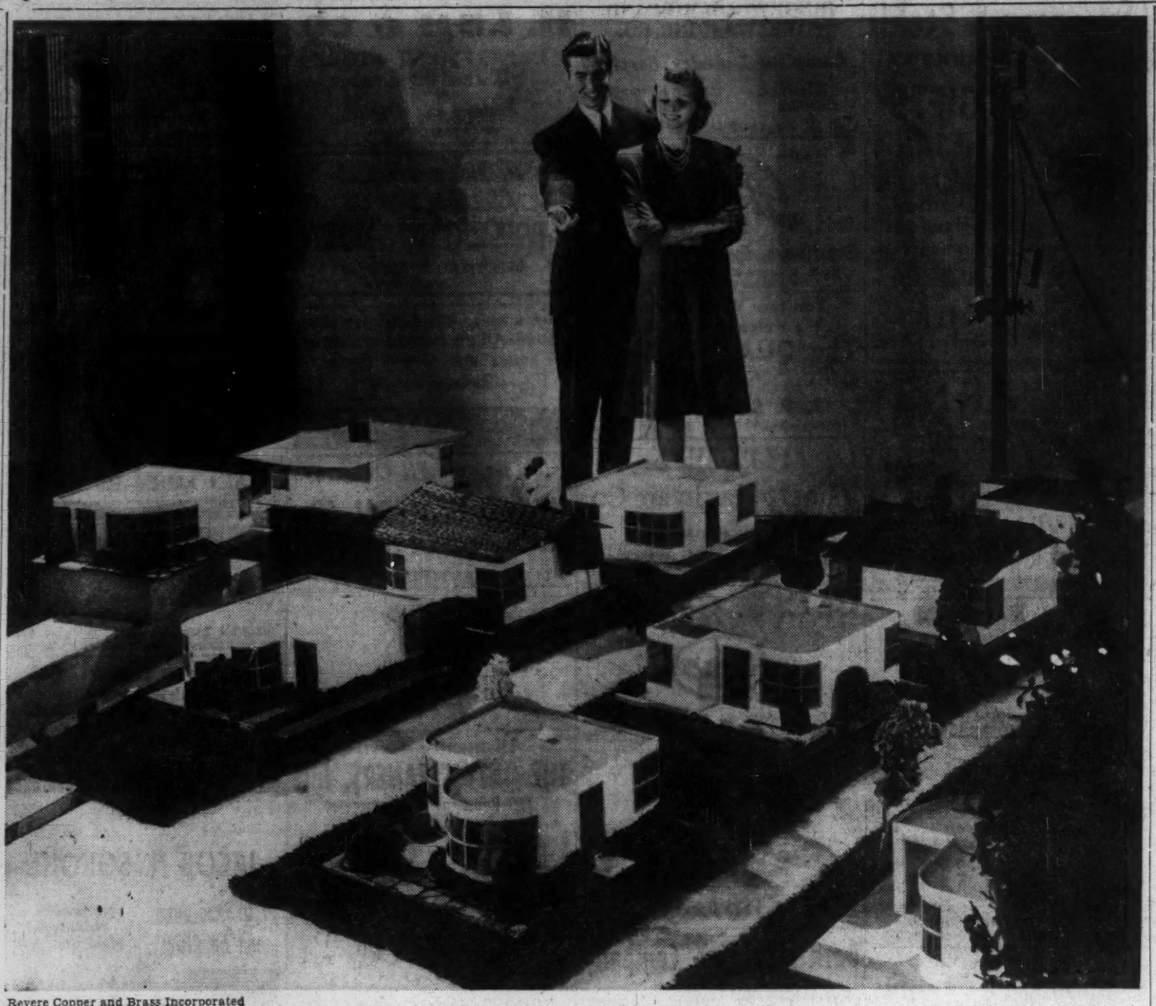
Planned Progress

The exhibit was selected by an advisory committee of local architects to replace the usual fall architects' exhibit of two-dimensional prints. In addition to the Museum staff, a large share of the credit goes to "Telesis for the Los Angeles Region," a group representing numerous professions who interpret telesis to mean: "progress intelligently planned and directed."

Most ambitious exhibit of its kind ever sponsored by the Museum, it took only $2,500 out of the budget, indicating that the idea is within reach of most cities and towns with live-wire backers.

In the annals of the local Museum, it ranks with a Walt Disney exhibit in reviving museum-going habits among a citizenry which had begun to think there was nothing new in museums, according to Roland J. McKinney, the Museum director, pointing to record attendance.

No less than seven classic museum halls and rooms were converted into a "directed circulation" exhibit, whose technical layout received praise for comparing favorably with the standard set by New York's Museum of Modern Art.



Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated

Variety in the "Homes of Tomorrow"

"Housing show" sponsored by the Revere Copper and Brass Company contains this model community depicting what several of the nation's best-known architects expect to evolve from housing experiments of a wartime era. These houses are designed mostly for interior conveniences, so that exteriors are the result of the interior plan rather than the formula for inside room arrangements. In other words, the houses are designed for a maximum of light, air, and so-called "functional" convenience, with every need of individual family members taken into consideration. Usual procedure is to select the desired exterior design and then try to fit the rooms into this pattern.

War Homes Can Be Rushed—West Coast Project Proves It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREMERTON, Wash., Feb. 18—The Westpark public housing project, planned by private architects here, has proved that defense housing not only can be built quickly, but also can have the architectural appeal of "home."

After returning from Bremerton to Washington, John M. Carmody, former Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, wrote back to housing authorities of this city to say that "even from a long-range perspective, Westpark is still remembered by me as one of the nation's outstanding housing projects and one that can be recommended as a model community."

It must be admitted that nature has taken a hand in the combination for the project is fitted into a wooded slope overlooking the ocean. Instead of clearing the woods away and erecting barracks in monotonous rows, the site was planned and trees retained at all vantage points.

The project was to be one of low-cost houses and rapid-fire construction, and to save time and cost there was to be but one floor plan. It still might have been built to look like an auto court. But the architects got around regimentation in several ways. In fact the common excuse of even private builders, "We are so limited in cost" was not used. Instead the objective was to see how much could be done with so little.

In the first place houses were not built in rows. It costs no more to tip a house around so that it doesn't face into the neighbors' windows and takes full advantage, say, of a fine clump of feathery hemlocks for a background.

One way of getting around the one-floor plan was to change the location of doors and windows, placing some on the end and others on the side. While fancy roofs were not indulged in, two designs, hip and gable, mostly gable, gave some variation.

The next variation was achieved in the use of wood for exterior finish. Although it was fir, cheap in this area, some was in the form of clapboards, some vertical siding, and some boards and batten. Wonders were achieved here, especially in the combination of horizontal and vertical boards.

But the triumph of ingenuity came in the use of paint, red, blue, yellow, green, and brown. While the colors seem primary and glaring, the effect, except in the gay trim, was mellowed, muted by its application to the unfinished lumber. And there was no glaring white.

One charming motif resulted in the use of boards and batten under deep overhangs and between windows in some of the houses. These, painted white, took on the texture of the groove-finished boards with striking light gray effects. Only roofs on gray houses were painted a dark red. The effect was a gray house with dark rose roof and lighter rose doors and window trim.

The doors accerted color. Beside one bright yellow door, a tenant had grown a large clump of French marigolds. Then there was a house with light olive green on horizontal lines and a darker shade on the vertical.

"Just for their own amusement," the architects counted and found when they were finished that out of 840 units in the project, there were only 15 duplications. This, in houses averaging around $2,258. Including land, utilities, site improvement, landscaping, and community facilities the cost came to $3,344.

'House of Tomorrow' Based on Engineering

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Four of the nation's top-ranking architects of modern times can't be wrong.

So, when they say that something revolutionary in housing is coming out of wartime emergency research, you can look for buildings as striking perhaps as Buckminster Fuller's circular "dymaxion" house which is lifted into place on a central steel mast that protrudes above the roof of the building like a flagstaff.

Or maybe you would rather have William Hamby's "kitchenless" home planned to sell for $3,500 . . . and Norman Bel Geddes is preparing to offer a home assembled from 27 basic units which are stamped out by machines like automobile bodies.

Added to this array of concentrated architectural wisdom collected by Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated, the nationally famous Paul Nelson states that better rooms for sleeping, bathing, dressing, eating, cooking and relaxing will be turned out for installation in postwar houses just like "we now install refrigerators and oil burners."

Cheapness With Quality

The chief difficulty with the "house of today," according to Mr. Fuller, is "it is priced beyond the reach of average Americans." Bring down the price, he said, and millions of families would move into snug homes to live happily ever after . . . or would they? Maybe the price reduction would let them in for leaky roofs and piping, balky heating systems, cracked walls and numerous other discomforts that would make house owning a round of drudgery.

What Mr. Fuller and his colleagues are working on is a low-cost home that will provide all the comforts of today's high-priced homes, through compactness, without lowering the quality of construction.

In his dymaxiom house, Mr. Fuller has put his theories into practice. But let him describe the building in his own words:

"Suppose you have bought or rented a building lot and have ordered one of these homes. The next morning a truck arrives and workmen begin unloading a lot of strange looking metal sheets and parts. Many of them are shaped like giant flower petals. Others are large carved panels of corrugated metal. You notice flooring sections, bathroom and kitchen appliances, and a very small heating plant.

"And you see a structural steel contrivance that looks like a tall mast. It is used only to support the house while it is being erected. For this house is built from the top down, and laying the foundation is one of the last things to be done!

"The mast is placed at the exact center of your house-to-be, and is anchored with guy wires so that it is firm as a rock. This takes only a few minutes. On the ground surrounding the mast, the petal-shaped metal sections are bolted together to form a round, domed roof with a hole in the center through which the mast projects.

"The completed roof is hoisted up the mast a few feet by a one-man winch, and curved wall panels are bolted on so that they hang from the roof. This process is repeated until the wall reaches its full height of nearly eight feet."

Kitchen Streamlined

William Hamby's "kitchenless" home has equally revolutionary blueprints. He builds the house around the kitchen which actually forms one sidewall of the dining room. The basis of his work is that the home must be improved for the one who uses it the most—the housewife.

So . . . "to get rid of the kitchen as it is usually thought of, it has been streamlined and beautified and brought out from under cover to become an operating part of the dining room."

"But don't think for a minute," Mr. Hamby said, "that this handicaps the kitchen by restricting it to makeshift methods—or that it spoils the dining room by littering it with pots and pans. This is an entirely new kind of kitchen, with far more facilities of every sort than the low-cost home has ever had before."

Farm Prices in Northwest Approach Inflationary Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 18 — Farm real estate values in the Pacific Northwest may soon reach inflationary levels if mounting prices for rural properties continue their upward trend, R. E. Brown, local agent of the Farm Credit Administration, warned today.

Average farm sales figures in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon in the last three months of 1941 were 10 per cent higher than in the same period of 1940, Mr. Brown reported. These increases ranged from 25 per cent in northeastern Montana to 3 per cent in southeastern Idaho.

"The increase in northwestern Montana reflects a natural rebound from distressed levels of past years," Mr. Brown declared. "For the district as a whole, including Montana, the increases which have occurred to date have not brought prices to an inflationary level yet, but the tendency toward inflation is clearly evident.

"Unless prices are held at or near present levels, inflation will be here."

Mr. Brown's warning was based on a survey conducted by the Farm Credit's Research Department, which divided the four States into 15 areas for study. The survey stated that while there is no particular bidding for farm lands by speculators yet apparent in the market, 11 per cent of sales reported were made to investors.

According to the survey, more than two-thirds of all sales reported were made to present farm operators in the areas where sales took place. Twenty-five per cent of the farms they purchased will be consolidated with present holdings.

While figures on sales to tenants were not obtained, the survey cited the record of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane for the entire year of 1941. Of 1,075 properties disposed of during the 12 months, 751 were sold to tenants, to former owners or their relatives.

Buyers living at some distance from the Pacific Northwest purchased most of their farms in coast areas, in northeastern Washington and north central Idaho.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED designer and practical builder of nationally known power boats, available for engineering of and shop preparation in the production of patrol boats, small fighting ships and rescue boats, wood or steel. Box R-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED

WE PURCHASE CURRIER & IVES' colored plate books—Flowers, Birds, Fruits, Landscapes. Century Book & Print Exchange, 38 East 57th St., New York, N. Y.

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OLD water mill and pond, stream with fish, country farm house secluded and unique, outbuildings, Hopkinton, Mass. Box R-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WATERFRONT home, beautiful trees, exceptional outlook; secluded location, Hingham, Mass. Box R-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

See also
the Coast-to-Coast
Real Estate Directory
for advertisements
of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

APARTMENTS TO LET

KITCHENETTE apt., frigidaire, all imps.; suitable for 1 or 2 bus. people; rent very reas. Call bet. 6-9 Wellesley 1392 (Mass.).

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JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Business woman will share beautiful 3-room apt.; magnificent view; all transportation. Co. 7-8472 daytime.

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EST.—HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1916. Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, inc., Office, warehouse 241 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., D. C. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

MIAMI, FLA.—Quiet, airy rooms; innersprings; walking distance Christian Science church; delightful porch. 325 N. E. 14th Terrace. Collection of antiques.

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GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 5 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDENER, single, knowing business thoroughly, wishes position; references; Christian Scientist. Write Box L-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

RESPONSIBLE American woman (Protestant) desires position as housekeeper, motherless adult home preferred; no laundry; references. Write Box B-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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ANTIQUES WANTED

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Local Classified
(Continued)

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EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
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ORange 3-1300

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For the Quality Minded
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Phone Or. 5-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

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Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
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(Continued)

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Sears
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Hackensack 2-9490

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
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Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

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Phone Bay 3-4600

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RUG SHAMPOOING
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Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

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Greeting Cards
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629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.
MONTCLAIR 2-0870

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
868 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
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BL. 2-0603

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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

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	I	O	N		B	U	D		V	
S	E	E		F	I	R	E		O	P
O			C	O	R			O	R	E
P	A	C		O	D	D		D	Y	E
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N	O	R			A	I	M			R
O	M		S	A	G	E		D	I	S
	G		I	D	O		T	O	N	
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DEALER
Esso
"Care Saves Wear"
Irvington Ave., Cor. Waverly Pl.
SO. 2-9898

S. S. ROSS
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B & M Oven Baked Beans, 28 oz. glass pots . . . . . 2 for 33c
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FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
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Popular—Classical
RECORDS
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37 South Broad Street Tel. Ri. 6-3566

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(Continued)

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Complete Laundry Service
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Curtains Blankets
Call Ri. 6-1814 - East Ridgewood Ave.

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Give Flowers, They Express So Much
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For the Whole Family
We welcome you all at
The QUALITY SHOP
To see what we have to offer in Quality Merchandise for Men, Women and Children.
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Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

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Park Hardware Company
Everything for Spring Cleaning
(We will not be open February 23)
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W. G. SAVAGE Prop.
Esso
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

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DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 8th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

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Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
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FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

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TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

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The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
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Knit for Defense and Yourself
It is easy to knit, and the sweater will fit—because the instructions are easy. Get your yarn here today, and we'll show you the way.
JEANNETTE'S GIFT SHOP
262 East Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.

BONAT BAKE SHOP
We will have
HOT CROSS BUNS
all through the Lenten Season
CHERRY PIES and TARTS
for WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
220 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-2250
Westfield, N. J.

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ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
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"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
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Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

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One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

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Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

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PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
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Gifts of Quality
SWEET & DEGER
JEWELERS.....
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ERIE

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116-124 West Tenth Street
Foot Saver Shoes Exclusive With Us in Erie

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
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Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Leeds All Wool Suits and Coats in spring styles, $29.50

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we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
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M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
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MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Ardmore 2741
FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats for Women
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ALBRECHT'S
FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

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Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
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Phone Kin. 1568

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

PLESSNER
HAIRDRESSERS
740 YORKWAY PLACE
JENKINTOWN, PA
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE)
PHONE OGONTZ 144

A. S. Farnwald
. . . Flowers . . .
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
York Road at Greenwood Avenue
Jenkintown, Pa. Ogontz 2442

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"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

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Jeweler by Birth
IN WAR TIME accurate timing is a necessity. Buy a reliable watch NOW while they are still available. HAMILTON WATCHES for ladies and gentlemen . . . $44.00, $60.50, $82.50.
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Germantown

HARPER BEAUTY SALON
Isabel E. Rosenfeldt
OIL PERMANENTS
Estab. 20 years
Germantown 9789
5827 Green Street
(Next to Vernon Park)

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Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Now . . . POMEROY'S
February
FURNITURE SALE
Savings YOU can't afford to miss!

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

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Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
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The Heinz Store's
New "DOBBS" are in!
These top-quality favorites are quite the prettiest DOBBS we've seen! Come make your choice while the selection is at its best!

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Words of Current Interest

Ancient of days (Dan. 7:13)—*An'-shent* (*a* long, *e* clipped-short as in silent). The only value of the *i* in the second syllable is to soften the sound of the preceding *c* to *sh*. Regarding the principal vowel of that syllable, the Oxford Dictionary, like Webster's, asks for a short *e* quality.

The phrase is defined in the Bible dictionaries as an apocalyptic name for God, with anthropomorphic ideas implied.

Balaam (Num. 24:15)—*Ba'-lam* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account).

Described in the Bible dictionaries as a heathen soothsayer who insisted on speaking well of the Israelites, to the confusion of his employer, the Moabite king, Balak. The portrayal of him in a double light in the Book of Numbers is supposed by critics to result from the weaving together by a compiler of two separate narratives. But the representation, just as it stands, is accepted by the conservative school of exegesis as true to character.

Bar-jona (Matt. 16:17)—*Bar'-jo'-na* (first *a* as in arm, *o* long, second *a* as in sofa).

A name that identifies Peter as the son of a man named Jona, or John.

Beor (Num. 24:15)—*Be'-or* (*e* long, *o* as in orb).

Name of Balaam's father; used, evidently, to make clear the family connections of the seer.

Caesarea Philippi (Matt. 16:13)—*Ses'-a-re'-a* (first *e* short, second long, both *a*'s as in sofa) *fi-lip'-i* (first two *i*'s short, third long). By Webster's second choice, the first syllable of "Caesarea" may end with a *z* sound.

A town near the head of one of the streams tributary to the Jordan, on the eastern side of the valley. The phrase, "coasts of Caesarea Philippi," might cause someone to suppose that the place stands near a body of water. The difficulty lies in the way a Greek word which means merely "parts" is translated. Wycliffe, away back in his time, correctly renders it "parts." Tyndale calls it "coasts," and he is followed by Authorized. An American Translation modernizes, reading "district of Caesarea Philippi."

Inviolate—*In-vi'-o-lat* (first *i* short, second long, *o* quick-long as in obey, *a* quick-long as in chaotic). Some speakers obscure the *a* somewhat less decidedly than others.

The English word comes straight from the classic Latin *inviolatus*, "unhurt," meaning and all.

Jeremias (Matt. 16:14)—*Jer'-e-mi'-as* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in event, *i* long, *a* clipped-short as in account).

The prophet's name has other spellings. Tyndale in Matt. 16:14 gives the ending *-ias*, and Authorized follows. But in Matt. 2:17, Tyndale has the spelling "Jeremy," which Authorized likewise follows. Difference in the case-ending of the proper noun in the two verses may be accountable.

Magi — *Ma'-ji* (both vowels long).

Corresponds to the "wise men" of Matt. 2:1. In a broad historic use, the Magi represent a religious and political system. The "wise men" mentioned in Esther 1:13 are supposed to belong to this class. "Magi" is the Anglicized form of the Greek word of the original text of Matthew.

Monotheist—*Mon'-o-the-ist* (first *o* short, second quick-long as in obey, *e* quick-long as in debate, *i* short).

A person who believes in one God. The word has been in English use from the seventeenth century, along with "monotheism," and along with such words of like formation from the Greek as "polytheism" and "atheism."

Sheih (Num. 24:17)—Short *e*.

The question with translators is whether the original Hebrew word is a proper or a common noun; and again whether it is a sort of adjective. For modern outlook, An American Translation regards it, like Authorized, as a proper noun, turning the phrase in Numbers, "sons of Seth." Ferrar Fenton takes a different view, rendering the passage, "And destroys his" (Moab's) "warlike sons."

Zacchaeus (Luke 19:2)—*Za-ke'-us* (*a* short, *e* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus). Webster's adds that a colloquial pronunciation is *zak'-e-us* (*a* short, *e* quick-long, *u* slipped-short).

Quite a portrait of Zacchaeus is drawn by the Bible dictionaries from the brief record of him in Luke.

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

A CHEERFUL SONG INSIDE OF ME
MAKES ME FEEL WARM TODAY
IN SUMMER WHEN IT'S VERY HOT
I KEEP COOL THE SAME WAY

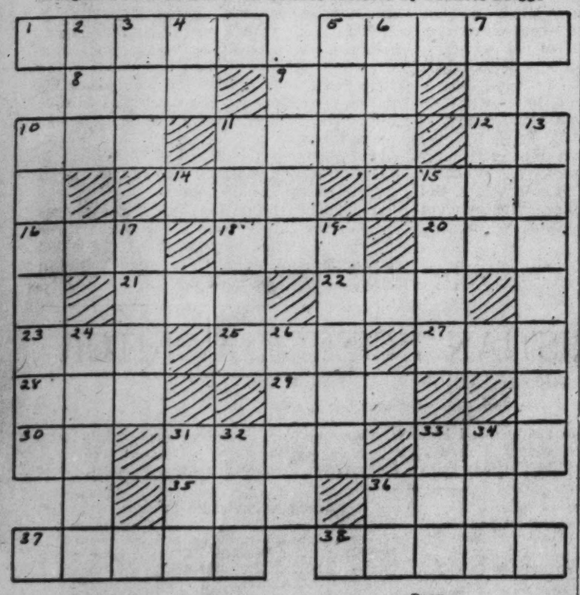
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A 66-mile road from Philadelphia to Lancaster.
2. The last private house still standing in Colonial Philadelphia; home of the last mayor of Philadelphia under the Colonies, and first of the United States.
3. Colorado; 14,126 feet.
4. The Legislature of the Irish Free State, consisting of the Dail Eireann (Chamber of Deputies) and Seanad Eireann (Senate).
5. A famous street in Los Angeles, Calif.
6. Texas; 3,695 square miles.
7. San Francisco; it has jurisdiction over Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California, Alaska, and Arizona.
8. A name given Fort Myers, Florida.
9. A large hawk of the warmer parts of America, vulture-like in aspect and habits; two species reach the southern borders of the United States.
10. France. A sheep dog.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What month is described as "proud-pied" in a Shakespeare sonnet?
8—What kind of an opera is Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment"?
9—Who was eponymous ancestor of Ionians?
9—What do you call a young girl just entering social life?
10—Jurisdiction of a bishop is what?
11—Would you wear, tame, or fire a chassepot?
12—Opus (abbr.).
14—What is brightest star in various constellations?
15—What State of U. S. is divided into two parts by Cascade Mountains (abbr.)?
16—What is a moccasin of ollitanned leather?
18—Singular.
20—Indigo is what?
21—If you were a tricorne, it would be what?
22—Frozen water.
23—Who is brother of Cassim Baba in "Arabian Nights"?
25—How many sheets in a sextern?
27—What is a European, strong-scented, perennial woody herb?
28—Where is Larvik (abbr.)?
29—Purpose.
30—Upon.
31—One distinguished for wisdom is called what?
33—Ganic claimed descent from what underworld god?
35—What is name of an artificial language?
36—What is a measure of weight?
37—What is the Australian cattle dog?
38—What is a game similar to field hockey?

Down

2—What is a small coin of India?
3—Fish eggs are called what?
4—Within.
5—What is a mongrel dog?
6—What is a poem suited to be set to music?
7—Chopsticks are often made of what substance?
8—A tinamou is a bird, raft, or coat—which?
10—What is Elisabeth Rethberg's singing voice?
11—What is plural of "fool," measure for grindstones?
13—What are the small frogs that make a piping noise in the spring?
15—What is a river of Germany which flows to Baltic Sea?
17—The cheer pine is what?
19—What is a popular name for Southern States of U. S.?
24—What is a long rope used to lead or guide a horse in training?
26—What role does Lawrence Tibbett sing in Verdi's "Othello"?
31—Yellow ocher is what?
32—Who gained fame with his "Fables in Slang"?
33—What is a Spanish gentleman called?
34—What Asiatic country has always been famed for its riches (abbr.)?
36—Symbol for tantalum is what (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

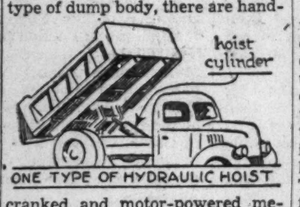
Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Harold D. Le Mar, Omaha, Neb.

The Prize Winner

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Bodies of Dump Trucks Are Made to Tilt When Unloading?

There are various ways of making a dump truck tilt to let the load slide off. An early method was to mount the truck body on rockers so located that when the restraining catch was released, the weight of the load tilted the body up sharply. Besides this gravity type of dump body, there are hand-



ONE TYPE OF HYDRAULIC HOIST

cranked and motor-powered mechanical tilting devices.

In recent times, however, hydraulic hoist dump bodies have become more and more popular. Such body-lifting devices take advantage of the enormous power capable of being developed by hydraulic or liquid pressure.

In one type of hydraulic hoist, a specially designed floating gear pump is mounted in the base of the hoist cylinder. This pump is driven by a power take-off controlled by a connected lever which projects up from the floor of the truck cab.

A push-pull cable mounted on the dash or the steering column controls a valve in the hoist cylinder. To lift or tilt the body (some truck bodies are so designed as to dump to the side, a valuable feature in road maintenance work) the control valve is opened, allowing the pump to force oil into the hoist cylinder under the piston. The resulting hydraulic pressure forces the piston up the cylinder and lifts the truck body to the desired angle. This angle varies, with different bodies and different types of work, from 55 to 82 degrees.

At the end of the piston stroke the oil is automatically by-passed so the pump cannot continue building up hydraulic pressure at the risk of forcing the piston on out of the cylinder, thus wrecking the device.

Hydraulic hoists may be had which, by suitable valve controls, provide power up and power down. That is, they not only tilt the body up by hydraulic pressure, but they also return the body to its original position under power. This type of hoist is particularly useful on high-tipping bodies having a dump angle of 70 or 82 degrees.

—W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Well, If It Isn't Sea Food, What Is It?

Dickie—"Can I have any kind of sea food I like?"

Mother—"Yes, dear. What shall I order for you?"

Dickie—"Salt-water taffy."

Simple

The air raid warden was small in stature but very keen on his job. He'd had rather a tiring time inspecting shelters when a large man asked in a bullying manner:

"What can I do with my five kids in a shelter that's full of water?"

Then the worm turned.

"Teach 'em to swim!" snapped the warden, curtly.—Exchange.

Too Much

Private Doaks wanted to slip out of the barracks—unofficially—to see his girl. He went to the sentry to state his case.

"Well," said the sentry, "I'll be off duty when you come back, so you ought to have the password for tonight. It is 'Idiosyncrasy.'"

"Idio what?"

"Idiosyncrasy."

"—I'll stay in the barracks."—Chanute Field Wings.

Daily Anecdote

The Broad Hint

Titian, the famous painter, was noted for the magnificent coloring of his work.

In the sixteenth century the art of mixing paint and color production was not as well understood as it is today and many artists employed special methods of their own.

All were anxious to learn Titian's technique and it is told that a rival went to his studio one day and tried to pick up a hint or two. He looked closely at the brilliant palette and then began impertinently to poke around amongst the gallipots and mixing receptacles.

Finally he blurted out, "What do you mix your paints with?"

"With brains, sir," replied Titian, coldly.

Daily Quotation

NO man is rich whose expenditures exceed his means; and no one is poor whose incomings exceed his outgoings.

—HALIBURTON.

Monitor Camera Club from J. D. U. Ward, Bradfield, Berks, England

Burdened With Seaweed

Seaweed, rich in potash, is a valuable dressing for soil used in the planting of potatoes. At one spot on the Devon coast donkeys are used to carry loads of the weed up the steep and narrow cliff paths to the ledges where early potatoes are grown. This primitive method of transportation is not a special wartime development but has been a regular annual business, undertaken every January and February.

A Verse for Today . . .

Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin.—JAMES 4:17.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "Baseball for 1942 is still unpredictable," says a sports writer. Will someone name something that is predictable for 1942?

Boston Herald: In Detroit is a man who goes barefooted all the year 'round. Our sympathetic thoughts are with him when he's second from the aisle in a darkened movie house.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-Workers

Port Orchard, Wash.

Here, as in many other sections of the United States, the defense workers and the Army and Navy men work side by side. The difference in daily wages is apparent in standards of living, as well as many other ways.

Some of the young men in the service have brothers, cousins, and friends engaged in defense work, at very high wages. The defense workers discovered that a bill, even a one dollar denomination, in a letter is a most welcome gift to many of these service men. So each pay day some of those employed at 95 cents, $1.00, $2.00, and so on, per hour enclose a bill with a little note. The feeling is that "since we have the extra salary, and you are giving more than we, please let us feel that we are doing a part of our share."

The service men find that they have a little margin for the extras, or savings, or, in many cases, the wife, who remains at home.

Where Would You Find—

1. The first real highway development in the United States?
2. The Powell House?
3. Mount Maroon?
4. The Oireachtas?
5. Sunset Boulevard?
6. The state which has the third largest inland water area?
7. The headquarters of the Ninth Corps Area of the United States Army?
8. The "City of Palms"?
9. A cara-cara?
10. The native land of the Briard dog?

(Answers appear on this page)

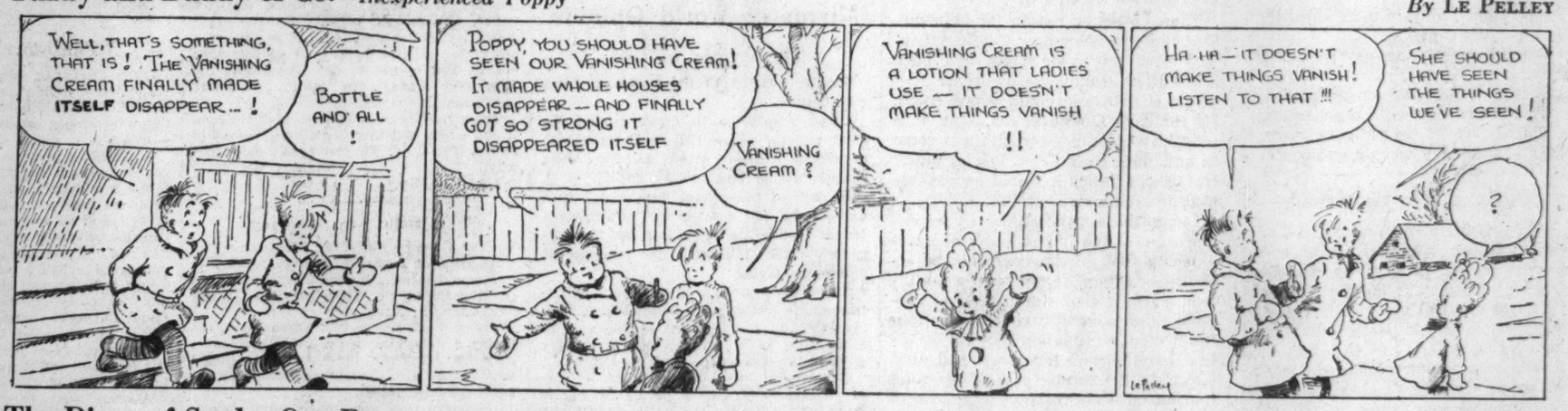
It's a Fact!

Nearly 5,000 daily bus trips carry people in and out of Manhattan.

North Dakota has a town named Snow and Arkansas has a town named Snowball.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Inexperienced Poppy*

By LE PELLEY


WELL, THAT'S SOMETHING, THAT IS! THE VANISHING CREAM FINALLY MADE ITSELF DISAPPEAR...!
BOTTLE AND ALL!
POPPY, YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN OUR VANISHING CREAM! IT MADE WHOLE HOUSES DISAPPEAR — AND FINALLY GOT SO STRONG IT DISAPPEARED ITSELF
VANISHING CREAM?
VANISHING CREAM IS A LOTION THAT LADIES USE — IT DOESN'T MAKE THINGS VANISH !!
HA-HA — IT DOESN'T MAKE THINGS VANISH! LISTEN TO THAT !!!
SHE SHOULD HAVE SEEN THE THINGS WE'VE SEEN!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe I Should Have Kept Still*

By RODGERS

WOW! Did it pour this A-M!
That is, for just about a minute — then the old sun came out —
Also for just a minute!
"Hey!" I barked. "How about making up your mind?"
It did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hello, Neighbor!*

By THE HAGERS

"WHO ELSE HAVE I OFFENDED HERE?" THE GLOP SAID. "WHISPER IN MY EAR."
"YON HERON. HE ONCE TESTIFIED THAT YOU'RE A CROSSPATCH," I REPLIED.
"HELLO THERE, HERON!" CRIED THE GLOP. "NICE DAY. AND, SAY, YOU LOOK TIPTOP!"
"WHY, MR. GLOP—!" THE HERON GASPED. "JUST CALL ME GLOP." HIS WING HE CLASPED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

More Than a Ship

Americans can do it!

That's what half a world had been shouting.

And the rest of the world had been whispering it.

Those who were free shouted it.

Those who had lost their freedom whispered it.

Americans can do it!

Then the waiting.

"What are we waiting for, America?"

Still the waiting.

"It's later than you think, Americans!"

It was.

In fact, it was December 7.

And then silence.

And still the waiting.

"Shipments to Russia smaller than promised."

"Air power key to Jap victories."

"Where's the Navy?"

But America could do it.

Wasn't that what they all said.

America could . . . ?

"Planes promised."

"Billions appropriated."

"By this time next year—"

But down over the steppingstones of the Pacific turgid streams from Nippon trickled, tumbled, poured.

"Too little . . . too late."

Even America?

Then a creaking and a groaning.

The blunt impact of battering ram on wedge.

They are "driving her up,"—up onto the ways.

Thirty-five thousand tons of her.

Thirty-five thousand tons of fight.

Thirty-five thousand tons of "America can do it."

Multiply it by nine months.

Because, nine months ahead of time, the "Alabama" slid down the ways to water.

Nine months that could have been used up by strikes.

Nine months that could have been argued away, over contracts.

Nine months that could have been eaten up by spreading the effort a little thinner, making more work for more men, for longer.

Nine months of "time to spare" that could have been consumed without getting one minute behind schedule.

"It's only one ship."

But it's the America we've been waiting for.

"We'll have to have more ships than that."

But this way is the way we can get them.

This is the way we can get planes.

This is the way we can get tanks.

This is the way we can get victory.

This is the way we can win peace.

India at the Crossroads

War is at India's door. The friend who asks it to take a decisive stand is the leader of the Chinese people, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who first brought China to political unity in face of the aggressor's inroads. Now India's peril matches China's dire need. It may well be that the former nation of 380,000,000 is on the eve of changes no less fundamental than those which have come to China.

The situation that brought General Chiang to converse with the British Viceroy and the Hindu Nationalist and Moslem leaders was the realization that Singapore could no longer be counted on as the bulwark of British sea power in the Far East. On Singapore depended China's sea-borne supplies from the Empire and America. Its collapse meant that nothing prevented Japanese submarines and destroyers from endangering shipping through Rangoon, Calcutta, and other Indian ports.

The only supplies that China can rely on in the immediate future, therefore, are those from India itself. Can India compose its differences and enter whole-heartedly into the struggle on the United Nations' side, developing its war industries, and training far more than the 1,000,000 or so volunteers now in arms?

Chiang has unified China. Can he persuade India to show like wisdom?

It is reported that Jawarharlal Nehru, the Nationalist leader, informed Chiang that India's complete co-operation must depend on the Congress Party's recent decision that India must first have independence—which means independence on the Congress Party terms.

However, there are indications that that is not India's last word. The Congress Party had already broken with its traditional leader, Mohandas K. Gandhi, on the issue of pacifism, when it believed that only a retreating Russian army protected India from a Nazi break-through via the Caucasus. Today, with Singapore lost, India has reason to feel itself far more isolated from British protection than it did last fall. Arguments of security may outweigh those of political advantage.

Let Them Earn

A letter appearing on this page presents a situation which probably obtains in most of the American States under the old-age pension laws. Many needy recipients of pensions would like to get off the pension rolls if they could earn enough to become self-supporting, and the wartime rise of employment gives them some opportunity to do so. But to rebuild an earning capacity is usually a slow matter. The worker still needs the pension or part of it until he has established himself, and may need assurance of getting back on the pension roll without red tape if need occurs.

A similar situation existed a few years ago with reference to unemployment relief. The "Cincinnati plan" inaugurated a great improvement wherever adopted by continuing a portion of the relief client's grant until he became self-supporting. The same policy should be applied to pensions. A simple way would be to allow pensioners to earn outside income and reduce the pension by half the amount earned. Thus there would be an incentive to earning, and if the pensioner proved able to earn twice his allowance he would be off the rolls.

Headlines Over New York

At a time when the American people badly need better information from the President there are signs that the principal channel—the White House press conference—is becoming clogged or twisted. Two cases in point came out of the Tuesday session.

Reading Wednesday morning headlines to the effect that "Roosevelt Says Foe Can Shell New York," steady folk not unnaturally got the impression that their President was warning them that they must be prepared for attacks at home. Excitable citizens took it that Mr. Roosevelt was expecting German or Japanese attacks on the American coast and was giving support to Senator Walsh's statement that the fleet might have to be brought back from the war to guard American cities.

There is better reason for believing that the President had a different, in fact a contrary, view. He had been asked if he could give assurance that an attack on Alaska could be prevented. He replied: "Of course not. Why, it is possible under some conditions to come in and shell New York, just as under certain conditions it would be possible to drop bombs on Detroit."

Using these possibilities as an explanation of the impossibility of guaranteeing that Alaska could not be attacked is very different from a gratuitous warning that would tend to promote a defensive attitude and play into the hands of isolationists. Yet headline handling of the story had that effect. In the second case of a wrong impression, the President was more to blame than the press. For his remark about an American "Cliveden set" increased instead of correcting a misapprehension, and can be used by opponents of his efforts for British-American co-operation.

Mr. Roosevelt was aiming at opponents of aid to Russia and at wartime appeasers in Washington whom he did not quite wish to call traitors. But if Britain has such wartime appeasers they certainly cannot be designated as a "Cliveden set." In England in 1938 there were millions of people who opposed an alliance with Russia and believed Britain was unprepared to go to war with Germany. It was never accurate to pretend that the politically heterogeneous week-end guests of Lord and Lady Astor controlled this opinion. Certainly it is misleading to connect wartime appeasers in the United States with the Astors, who have been fighting the war with all they have, including the hospital at Cliveden.

The White House press conference will have to be better used if it is to serve the vital purpose of truly conveying the President's information and ideas to the American people.

There seems a disposition to speak of potential saboteurs as "rattlesnakes." This, however, is to pay them an undeserved compliment, for the rattlesnake gives a warning before he strikes.

In the absence of weather reports, we will not in the future wear the rubbers we have to do without.

Specious Wage Claims

"Sharply rising living costs," the Congress of Industrial Organizations asserts, warrant further demands by its unions for wage increases. These living costs, according to a C. I. O. publication, "are up 12.1 per cent since August, 1939," the outbreak of the war, "and are expected to climb another 15 to 20 per cent by the end of 1942."

This labor organization, however, carefully ignores another side of the picture which is germane to the argument. During this same period since the beginning of the war, statistics of the Department of Labor show that average weekly earnings for workers in all manufacturing industries have increased 33.9 per cent—nearly three times the increase in living costs. Part of this gain is from fuller employment and overtime pay.

If workers in "all manufacturing industries" have well outstripped the increase of living costs by their average earnings, this must be more than true of the direct defense industries, steel and automobiles, in which C. I. O. unions currently are asking wage increases of $1 a day on top of similar increases only recently obtained.

Whether a climb of an additional 15 or 20 per cent in living costs before the end of the year takes place as the C. I. O. spokesmen apprehend depends largely on how such demands for wage increases are treated. If they are granted, an inflation in living costs will take place and it will squeeze hardest the mass of unorganized consumers working straight time or less in non-defense but essential occupations.

Australia, a country of liberal record in labor legislation, has just announced a control measure under which prices and wages are all pegged at current levels, with a 4 per cent limitation on profits. Leon Henderson, Price Administrator for the United States, recommended to the National War Labor Board a few days ago that it should rule against general, "substantial" wage increase demands by union labor because of their inflationary tendency.

The recommendation is sound and right. Arguments which measure living costs against hourly wage rates instead of against average weekly earnings are simply fallacious and should be flatly rejected.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Armor of God

This is a God-believing Nation and has ever been.

Those who came to break ground for what was to become this great stronghold of human freedoms wrote first into their charter, "In the Name of God, Amen."

In each of those great documents which express the will and purpose of American freemen, acknowledgment is frankly, courageously made of belief in the existence of a Supreme Being.

At no perilous hour in this Nation's extraordinary history have those charged with responsibility for safe-guiding the Ship of State failed to turn to Him who is the very giver of life and source of all good things.

Now comes this blackest hour and day of all our history. As a people we are to be refined in the crucible which is war. The dross of nonessentials is to be burned away. We are put to the test which determines whether or not our regard for the divinely bestowed liberties which we possess is such that we are willing to lay down our lives that they may be preserved for posterity.

We have been called to an accounting for our slothfulness, for our indifference to the fate of others, and for our reactionary revolt against the accepted standards of human decency and lawful behavior.

We are called to account, through war, for too much thought of self and not enough for others. . . .

It is not well to ask God for strength without first seeking forgiveness.

It is not well to pray for victory without self-pledging that the fruits of victory shall be put to good use for all mankind.

It will hurt none of us to pray for forgiveness of our enemies. The dying Christ upon the cross set for us an eternal example in that.

No prayer shall be efficacious on this day of national petitioning which does not come from the humble and contrite heart. . . .

There is efficacy in prayer from honest hearts. Strength will, indeed, be gained through righteous asking.

Victory will be given unto those whose cause is just and who wear well the armor of God.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

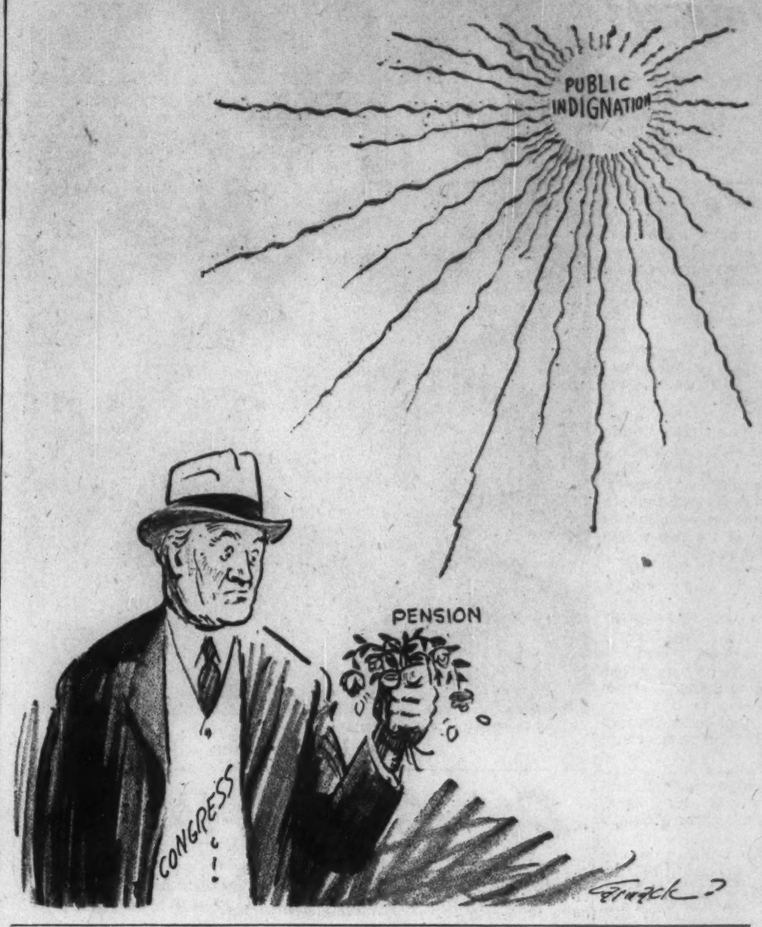
From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

The Freedom of Man

The whole freedom of man consists either in spiritual or civil liberty. As for spiritual, who can be at rest, who can enjoy anything in this world with contentment, who hath not liberty to serve God and to save his own soul according to the best light which God hath planted in him to that purpose by the reading of his revealed will and the guidance of his Holy Spirit?—"Ready and Easy Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth," by JOHN MILTON (1608-1674).

The Self-Awarded Bouquet



Apparent Solidity of Political Opinion in Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In considering the threat of danger from Japan, and its greater or lesser portent as compared with the threat from the Hitler Reich, certain facts stand out.

While the Reichswehr has at least been halted, possibly crippled, the forces of the Rising Sun are at the zenith of their striking power.

In Europe the Red Army has been able to take the offensive against the German war machine, while in the Orient there is no evidence that China can in the foreseeable future undertake an aggressive campaign against the Japanese. China has said that unless we give her more help she may call it quits. And what a catastrophe that would be for the United Nations.

No race on earth is more clearly bound together in common cause than the people of Japan. We hear of German political exiles, but not a single Japanese of consequence opposes the policies of Tokyo. And there are no concentration camps in Japan; there don't have to be.

Few are so naïve as to assume that Japan can be defeated in Berlin. And fewer still imagine that Japan is a puppet (sic) of Hitler. The thought persists, however, that Japan is a lesser threat. Japan is neither a greater nor a lesser threat than our European enemy. But events to date show that the Japs have made more "runs" and fewer errors than the Nazis.

There may be a revolution in the Reich, if and when. But there'll be no upheaval in Japan. The Japanese just aren't built that way.

RAYMON MICKRES

Louisville, Ky.

"Yugoslavs in America"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As editor of the *Srbobran* I was much surprised and grieved by the article published on the Monitor's Editorial Page titled, "Yugoslavs in America."

The author's charge that *Srbobran* is rendering a disservice to the cause of democracy by criticizing the Croatians rests, I am sure, on a misunderstanding and on inadequate information.

It is true that very bitter enmity exists between many Serbs and many Croatians, but *Srbobran* did not provoke it, nor do we wish to foster it. However, no Serbian paper could remain silent in the face of the terrible massacres of Serbs in so-called "Free Croatia." Croatians there committed the most nefarious crime upon their own "blood brothers" that is recorded in all Balkan history. These outrages were perpetrated in a State that has declared war on the United States. Would not an American paper such as the *Srbobran* have been remiss in its duty if it had failed to protest against the wrongs committed by a satellite of America's enemy, Hitler?

And is it not also in the interests of future European stability that we frankly discuss the bases for future relations between Serbs and Croatians? Many Croatians deserted Yugoslavia in its hour of supreme need—even turned against it. As a State, Free Croatia went with Hitler. Shall we not study the political import of these acts? Would it not be folly to ignore them?

As to the attitude of Serbs, both here and in Europe, toward America and American ideals, it is unnecessary for me to comment. Serbian deeds are a far more eloquent testimony than any words I could write. No nation in the world has made greater sacrifices for freedom than the Serbs and no group of Americans anywhere more unreservedly supports the United States Government in the present struggle than Americans of Serbian origin and their leading paper, *Srbobran*.

M. D. TRBUHOVICH, Editor,
Pittsburgh American Srbobran

Serbs and Croats Fight Side by Side

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was delighted to see my old friend Markham in The Christian Science Monitor in "Yugoslavs in America," roundly criticize those who are trying to stir up trouble between the Serbs and Croats of Yugoslavia. He will, I know, be as glad to hear as I am to tell him that he need not have inserted that saving clause on behalf of "brave Serbian Cetniks, hungry and cold in the Balkan mountains," who, he wrote, "can be excused for bitter anti-Croatian feelings."

As a matter of fact I have it on the authority of the Yugoslav Department of Information in London that the first Chief of Staff of the Serbian Colonel (now General) Mikhailovitch was a Croat. He was unfortunately killed in action some months ago. Be that as it may, there is first-hand evidence of the presence of a considerable proportion of Croats in the troops under General Mikhailovitch's command, and it is known that the number of Croats among them is steadily increasing.

It is also worth taking this opportunity to record that many of the Yugoslav bombers in the Near East carry mixed crews of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and that a high proportion of the sailors in the Yugoslav Navy comes from Croatia.

These facts make the campaign to set Serbs against Croats not only regrettable, but baseless. It is to be hoped that it will cease forthwith. It is certain that it can benefit nobody but the Axis.

London E. BERG HOLT

A Pensioner's Problem

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am on the Old Age Pension. That is bad enough, I think, but the tragic part of it is that a pensioner cannot get off the pension—once she is given it.

Whatever a pensioner earns must be reported and it is deducted from the pension. If the few dollars she might earn could be kept and used to advertise for more work; or to spend on carfare to seek more work, then the pensioner might get off of the pension roll and save the taxpayers' money. But under the existing pension laws the pensioner is in a cage; each day her thoughts and her plans for earning go round and round, but there seems no way to earn.

Due to advancing food costs, advancing clothing costs, etc., the $40 of the pension is not sufficient; and it would be a great help if the law could be changed. Until last July 1, pensioners were permitted to earn $15 a month, and could keep that amount, so that their income was sufficient. True, few old people were able to earn even $5; and many of them, including housewives, probably never knew what it was to earn wages. But now if one earns and keeps the amount earned, he forfeits his pension. N. S.

Los Angeles

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

The Conduct of the War

By Harold Hobson

The British Government pursues its way accompanied by a constant crackle of criticism, now approaching a thunderous crescendo. It is easy enough to understand why this should be so. Many disquieting things have happened in this war.

Within the space of twelve months British troops have been flung out of Greece. They have been flung out of Crete. They have been flung out of Singapore. It is not surprising that political journalists, watching each day's events as they occur, hearing that their countrymen have an airdrome inadequately protected in one part of the globe, and no fighter aircraft in another, repeatedly declare that the British Government—Winston Churchill heretofore honorably excepted—is lacking in foresight, lacking in enterprise, lacking even in ordinary common sense.

I think that, on the whole, it is more likely that the historical judgment on the British Government will be that it has conducted the war well rather than that it has conducted it badly. I am not a political journalist and have no special sources of information; but it might be interesting to set down the reasons that lead me to this view.

* * *

I think that the main question that the historian of the future will ask is this: How did it come about that a nation which the greater part of the world thought to be defeated, and was certainly alone, in June, 1940, found itself a member of a coalition of three of the most powerful countries on the globe in December, 1941? What was the reason for this tremendous reversal of fortune?

Now, I do not think that the historian will come to the conclusion that Russia, of its own free will, came to the rescue of Britain. The armies of the U. S. S. R. have covered themselves with undying glory; their fame will never be forgotten. Nevertheless, it was the policy of the Russian Government to remain outside the conflict if it could possibly do so.

The United States was in different case. From the beginning of the struggle the United States Government generously determined to assist Great Britain to the fullest possible extent of its resources, with only one qualification. But the qualification was important, because it expressed the resolution of the United States not to go to war—that is, not to form the alliance which has now been formed—if it could possibly avoid doing so.

In June, 1940, the prospects of the British Government being able to establish an irresistible alliance of freedom-loving forces, based on military strength, were not, I think, good. The object of this policy did not seem attainable. Yet it *has* been attained.

In fact, Hitler himself made this alliance. He attacked Russia in June, 1941, thus establishing one part of the alliance. He declared war on the United States in December of the same year, thereby establishing the other part of the alliance.

* * *

The historians will conclude that both these actions were grave mistakes. But I believe that they will also conclude that Hitler made these mistakes on account of the skillful policy of the British Government, and its extremely astute conduct of the war.

I think that the historians will find the British conduct of the war intelligent because, while leaving Hitler the initiative of which it could not deprive him, it nevertheless took from him the opportunity of using that initiative to his own advantage.

In other words, it compelled him to exercise himself in other spheres than the British Isles. He may come to the British Isles in the end, but he will never come again with such prospects of success as he would have had between June, 1940, and June, 1941.

In September, 1940, the Luftwaffe was defeated in its daylight attack on Britain; and in May, 1941, in Crete, Hitler found that, even without fighter opposition, an air-borne invasion encountered grave difficulty in landing more than a few thousand troops. I think he invaded Russia because the Crete experience caused him to abandon for the time being, at any rate, the plan of an invasion of Britain. He was compelled to turn elsewhere. In this frustration he began to make mistakes.

For that fact the British Government, in the future, will, I think, receive credit. But this, of course, is only a guess.

Singapore's tragic loss, plus the aggravation of the escape from Brest of the three German warships, however, has complicated a situation which finds Government critics in an ugly mood just now.

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